



HYDERABAD
(DECCAN)

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FOREWORD.

The object of this Souvenir is to give a broad outline of the Administration of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions—Hyderabad-Deccan. We could hardly make a more fitting present to the Members of the Asian Conference who have gathered in this vast sub-continent from all parts of the Globe. This Souvenir, though not complete in all details, is sufficiently comprehensive to fulfil the purpose it is intended to serve.

The Departments of Government are to be thanked for their active co-operation in the compilation of this Publication.

MOHAMMAD ABDUR RAHIM,
Labour Minister.

P R E F A C E .

ALTHOUGH this book is primarily intended to be a souvenir to the distinguished Members of the Asian Regional Labour Conference, it is hoped that it will reach a still wider circle and serve a much larger purpose.

Hyderabad-Deccan bulks mightily in the peninsular region of the sub-continent of India and if it is removed from the heart of India and superimposed upon England and Scotland, its size will be found to exceed that of the United Kingdom by a thousand square miles. To muster a number of inhabitants equal to the well-nigh seventeen millions within the Dominions proper, who own allegiance to His Exalted Highness the Nizam, Sweden, Norway and Denmark would not only need to combine but, in addition, have to draw upon Finland for a couple of millions more. Berar, a part of his vast territory with a population of four millions embraces a most fertile tract of 1,800 sq. miles. This becomes clearer still when one makes comparisons to Asia. Turkey, at one time the most important Muslim State, can claim today only 14 million inhabitants. The Kingdom of Siam has built up its important position on only 12 million inhabitants.

Apart from the magnitude of the country, the Nizam is known even to this date as Shah-e-Deccan (King of Deccan) and is the visible heir to the Moghul Empire's glory. Even today there are feudatory nobles within the Dominions holding estates which in size, population and wealth equal, and even surpass, many of the Salute States in India. One of the feudatory estate-holders serving under His Exalted Highness the Nizam has direct treaty relations with the British Government and is entitled to a salute and is styled His Highness.

From very remote times and especially at every critical moment of her history, Britain found our generous ruler at her side, ready to support her in her hour of need with all the moral and material resources at his command. During the first World War, H.E.H. the Nizam contributed substantially towards its successful prosecution. Nor were the British Government slow to acknowledge his real greatness and true to their traditions they conferred on him the well-merited title of the FAITHFUL ALLY of the British Empire. Likewise, on the culmination of Second Global War the immensity of his benevolence once again compelled the appreciation of the British Government and on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday, he was the recipient of the Royal Victorian Chain, a rare honour conferred only on the most distinguished Members of

the English Royal Family. It is worthy of note that he is the second recipient of this high mark of distinction.

August 14, 1947, will for ever remain a RED LETTER DAY in the annals of the Hyderabad State for it was on this historic date that Britain's paramountcy lapsed and as a natural consequence H.E.H. the Nizam resumed his independent status and assumed full sovereignty in his own right.

In the following pages, the reader is invited to a perusal of the many-sided activities of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government. Our enlightened monarch is fully alive to the important part the Labour is playing at the present day and will play in future all the world over. Chapters XV and XVI contain the measures that have been introduced, within the short period of four years to promote the welfare of the working classes in his Dominions.

In view of the limited time at our disposal it has not been possible to furnish more detailed information relating to the administrative machinery of this progressive State. It is, therefore, hoped that the discrepancies, if any, would be generously overlooked.

We acknowledge with thanks the co-operation received in the compilation of this souvenir from the Heads of the various departments of the Government and some of the professors of the Osmania University. It must be said that this Book is chiefly the outcome of the untiring efforts of my predecessor, Mr. Mehdi Ali Mirza, now the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government and we thank him wholeheartedly for the care and attention he devoted in collecting the material from the various branches of the administration. We are also thankful to Mr. Mazhar Hussain, M.A., B.Sc., Director of Statistics and Census Department for his helpful guidance all along, to Mr. R. Thomas, Assistant Secretary, Imperial Gazetteer Committee, who edited and assembled the material contained in this brochure with great promptitude, and lastly to Mr. Abdul Qaiyum, H.C.S., Director, Government Printing, without whose active co-operation this work would not have seen the light of the day in time to be presented to the delegates of the Asian Conference.

Hyderabad-Deccan,
Dated 25th Oct., 1947.

S. A. LATIF RAZVI,
Labour Commissioner.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS

HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S Dominions stretch between $15^{\circ} 10'$ and $20^{\circ} 40'N$ and $74^{\circ} 40'$ and $81^{\circ} 35'E$ and cover an area of 82,698 square miles. In size, the country is larger than England and Scotland put together. To this may be added Berar, embracing 1800 square miles, leased to His Majesty's Government but forms part of the Nizam's Dominions according to the Indian Independence Act, 1947. They together form a polygonal tract occupying almost the centre of the Deccan Plateau. It is bounded on the north by the Central Provinces, on the east and south by Madras and on the west by Bombay. Hyderabad proper is divided into two great and nearly equal divisions, geologically and ethnologically distinct, separated from each other by the Godavari and the Manjra rivers. The northern and western parts belong to the trappean region, the south and east being granitic and calcareous. The characteristics of the granite country are solitary, herbless, dome-shaped hills; prismatical fractured summits, feather-bed appearance of masses of rocks, and wild and fantastic tors and logan piled in heaps of twos and threes. The decomposed soil derived from these is sandy and does not possess that fertility which is seen in the trappean districts and hence the necessity for tanks to accumulate the supply of water. The trap land, on the other hand, is often picturesque, the undulating outlines, step-like ascents, abrupt crags and cliffs and detached eminences presenting a much greater variety of scenic aspect that is produced by the granite hills, while the soil produced by the decomposition of many traps is genial, productive and retentive of moisture.

There are no hills worth the name in the country. There are, however, certain undenuded portions of a series of flat topped plateaux (locally known as hills) appertaining to the great tableland of peninsular India, now forming water-sheds between different drainage areas. There is one main water-shed traversing the dominions from north-west to south-west, dividing the country into two nearly equal basins which are drained off by the Godavari and the Krishna. Three important hill ranges are the Balaghat, the Sahyadri and the Jalna. The Balaghat (bala means above and ghat, a mountain pass), is a range of hills which extends almost east and west from the Biloli Taluq in the south of the Nanded District, and passes to Ashti in the Bir District. Its length is 200 miles and width about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. A spur of this range extends from Ashti to Gulbarga. And the spur of the Balaghat is between the Godavari and Manjra rivers running southward between Biloli and Nanded District and Kowlas in the Nizamabad District.

The second is the Sahyadri Parvat Range which runs from Nirmal in the Adilabad District along the northern portion of the State and passes through Parbhani and Ajanta where it is known as the Ajanta Hills. Its total length within the State is about 250 miles, for about 100 miles of which it is styled the Ajanta Hills.

The third range is known as the Jalna Hills which extends eastward from the Daulatabad Fort in the Aurangabad District to Berar. The total length of the range in the State is about 120 miles.

There are numerous clusters of hills of minor importance. None of them is more than 50 miles in length, but they form the sources of streams which feed the larger rivers of the country. To this category belong the Dhangar Range in Bir, the Rakhigutta Range in Karimnagar, and the Kandikalgutta Range, also known as the Sirnapalli Range which extends in a north-westerly direction from the Warangal District through Chinnur of Adilabad.

River System.

The two great rivers which add to the productive capacity of the Dominions are the Godavari with its tributaries the Purna, the Pranhita and the Manjra, and the Krishna with its tributaries the Tungabhadra, the Bhima and the Musi. The Godavari issues from Trimbakeshwar near Nasik in the Bombay Presidency and, after a course of about 150 miles in that Presidency, enters the State at Pultamba in the Aurangabad District. It then takes a meandering course through the districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Nizamabad and Adilabad for a distance of 500 miles, receiving on its left the Purna, which flows in near Kararker in the Parbhani District, and on the right, the Manjra which joins it near Kondalwadi in the Nanded District. The Pranhita, conveying the united waters of the Wardha and the Wainganga, joins it below Sironcha. The river then takes an abrupt turn towards the south and, forming the eastern boundary of the Karimnagar and Warangal Districts, enters the Godavari District of Madras. Its total length in the Dominions is 700 miles.

The Krishna rises in the Western Ghats just north of Mahabaleshwar, and, after a course of about 300 miles in the Bombay Presidency, enters the State at Achampett in the Raichur District. It then drops from the tableland of the Deccan proper down to the alluvial doabs of Shorapur and Raichur, the former being formed by the confluence of the Bhima and the latter by the confluence of the Tungabhadra. The river then takes a south-easterly direction, separating the districts of Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Warangal from the Madras Presidency. At Wazirabad in Nalgonda it receives its last important tributary, the Musi, on the banks of which stands the City of Hyderabad. The total length of the river, within and along the southern borders of the State, is about 400 miles.

There are no natural lakes in the Dominions. The undulating nature of the country, however, lends itself to the construction of artificial reservoirs, by throwing dams across small rivulets and streams, to intercept water during the rains for irrigation purposes. Such reservoirs, both large and small, number thousands in the Telingana tract. Of them, the following deserve mention:—

Lakes and
Tanks.

The Pakhal Lake, in the Pakhal taluq of the Warangal District. It is one of the largest artificial sheets of water in the State, and is formed by throwing a dam 2,000 yards long across the Pakhal river at a place where it cuts its way through two low hills. The water covers an area of nearly 13 sq. miles when the tank is full, with an average depth of 30 to 40 feet, the length of the waterspread being 8,000 yards and the breadth 6,000 yards.

The Ramappa Lake, not far from Mulag in the Warangal District, has a waterspread of about 9 sq. miles. It has four main distributary channels and is capable of irrigating about 9,000 acres.

The Laknavaram Tank is about 13 miles from Mulag in Warangal District. It has a waterspread of 8 sq. miles, has three main distributaries and is capable of irrigating about 13,000 acres.

The Hussain Sagar which, when full, extends over an area of 8 sq. miles, lies between Secunderabad and Hyderabad. The dam is 2,500 yards long and forms the road connecting the northern suburbs of the metropolis with Secunderabad.

The Mir Alam Tank situated to the south-west of Hyderabad City, is another magnificent reservoir, its waterspread being 8 miles in circumference. The length of the dam is about 1,120 yards.

The Osmansagar was constructed with the double object of preventing floods in the Musi and furnishing a copious supply of potable water to Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The foundation of this reservoir was laid by His Exalted Highness the Nizam on 22nd March, 1913 and the work of constructing a masonry dam, 4,500 feet long, across the Musi at a place $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Hyderabad City, was completed in 1918 A.D. at a total cost of 54 lakhs of rupees. The length and breadth of the tank are 6 and 2.7 miles respectively and the depth 53 feet. It has a waterspread of 145 sq. miles and a capacity of 10,768 million cubic feet.

The Himayatsagar was created by throwing a dam across the river Isi, which joins the Musi just above the city. The total cost of the project was Rs. 92.70 lakhs. The water stored in this lake is utilised partly for irrigation and partly for the Drainage Scheme which is being carried out for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the City.

The Nizamsagar was formed by damming the Manjra a tributary of the Godavari. Till 1916, little use had been made of the waters of this river for irrigation. In its meandering course of 390 miles, it carried away every year a quantity of water sufficient to irrigate nearly 6,00,000 acres or about a thousand sq. miles of rice crop. The most outstanding feature of the reservoir is the gigantic masonry dam stretching across the river for 2 miles. It is motorable. The reservoir can hold 30,000 million cubic feet of water at a depth of 106 feet at the dam site, forming a huge lake spreading over an area of 50 sq. miles which were formerly occupied by 40 villages. To pass the enormous quantity of maximum flood of 4,70,000 cubic feet per second special arrangements have been made. A major part of these waters is disposed of through 28 automatic gates. The cost of the reservoir is Rs. 212.44 lakhs and of canals Rs. 214.35 lakhs bringing the total expenditure on the whole scheme to Rs. 426.79 lakhs.

The Pocharam Lake is constructed over the Alair river, a tributary of the river Manjra. Its drainage area at the site of the dam is 240 sq. miles, and the main canal irrigates the land of 41 villages. The project was completed in 1921 at a total cost of Rs. 31,62,757.

In all there are about 17,000 tanks, both large and small, in the State.

The water from tanks is utilised for irrigating crops. Since the introduction of the Dastband system, Zamindars and others have taken up the maintenance of some of the tanks, receiving a certain percentage of the revenue for this purpose.

Channels.

The principal channels in the State are the Mahbub Nahar, the Asaf Nahar, the Gangawathy and the Beechal channels.

Forests.

Much of the land in the Hyderabad State is level and a large portion of it is under cultivation. But wherever the ground is left uncultivated for a year or two, it becomes covered with a low jungle consisting chiefly of cassia auriculata and zizyphus microphylla. The total forest area is 9,361 sq. miles, but the distribution of forests is very unequal over the Dominions. The Marathwada portion of the country is scantily wooded, while the Telingana is studded with forest areas. The forest in the Dominions may be broadly described as varying from good and extensive in the east to practically non-existent in the west. The principal forest areas are situated in the districts of Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad and Nizamabad. Forests of an inferior type are found in the districts of Medak, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Aurangabad, Nanded, Parbhani, Gulbarga and Raichur. The principal timber trees are teak (*tectona grandis*) bijasal (*pterocarpus marsupium*), nalla maddi (*terminalia tomentosa*), sisam (*dalbergia sissoo*) and eppa (*hardwickia binata*). Trees of large dimensions have become scarce owing to the reckless exploitation of past years, and steps have

therefore been taken now to put an end to such indiscriminate fellings.

The country presents much variety of surface and feature. **Scenery.** In some parts it is mountainous, wooded and picturesque; in others, flat or undulating. The Champaign lands are of all descriptions, including many rich and fertile plains. The Aurangabad district, presents a variety of scenic aspect not met with elsewhere. The country is undulating in parts with step-like ascents in some places and abrupt crags and cliffs in others. In the granitic and calcareous region (Telingana) the hills are bare of vegetation but the plains are covered with scattered brushwood of every description. Dome-shaped hills and wild fantastic boulders and tors abound in many parts, giving the region a gloomy aspect. The trap region (Marathwada), on the other hand, is covered with luxuriant vegetation, with cliffs, crags and undulating hills.

Besides the larger species of trees, the forests contain **Flora.** smaller species like *briedelia retusa*, *lager stroemia parvidora*, *wood fordia floribunda*, *zizyphus*, *morinda*, *garflenia*, *butea*, *acacia*, *bauhinia*, *cochlospermum*, *grewia* and *phylanthus*. Throughout the whole State, scattered trees of *acacia arabica*, *acacia catechu* and toddy palms (*borassus flabellifer* and *phoenix sydvestris*) are common. Around villages, groves of mango (*mangifera*), tamarind, bombax, *ficus bengalensis*; *ficus religiosa* and *ficus infectoria* and similar species exist. The toddy palms are extensively cultivated on account of their sap, which, when drawn and allowed to ferment, produces an intoxicating beverage largely consumed in the Telingana tract. The soils of this tract are also favourable to the growth of the cocoanut, which cannot be grown even with the greatest care in the Marathwada region. Similarly, the tamarind also does not flourish in Marathwada to the same extent as in Telingana.

A large variety of wild animals and feathered game is met **Fauna.** within the State. Tigers and leopards abound in the thick forests of the Warangal and Adilabad districts. The highlands are resorted to by spotted deer (*cerva axis*), nilgai (*boselaphus tragocamelus*), sambar (*cervus unicolor*), four horned antelope, hog-deer and ravine-deer or gazelle. Wild hogs are found in the jungles, and innumerable herds of antelope are met within the plains. Hyenas, wolves, tiger-cats, bears, hares, jackals, etc., are in great abundance. Of the varied species of the feathered tribe in Hyderabad may be mentioned the grey and painted partridge, blue rock and green pigeon, sand grouse, quail, snipe, bustard, peafowl, jungle fowl, wild duck, wild geese, and teal of various descriptions. The florican and flamingo are occasionally seen on the banks of the Godavari and the Krishna.

The geological formations of the Hyderabad State are the **Geology.** recent and ancient alluvia, laterite, Deccan trap, Gondwana, Kurnool and Cuddapah, and Archæan. Those most largely deve-

loped are the Deccan trap and the Archæan, covering immense areas in the north-western and south-eastern portions of the territory, respectively. The Gondwana rocks extend for a distance of nearly 200 miles along those portions of the valleys of the Godavari and the Pranhita which form the north-eastern frontier of the State. The Cuddapah and Kurnool formations are found in the valley of the Krishna along the south-eastern frontier for about 150 miles, and again in the valleys of the Krishna, the Bhima and their tributaries in the south-west.

Minerals.

The country is rich in mineral resources. Deposits of iron ore of varying quality are widely distributed over the laterite and granite tracts of the State. Similar deposits are found in the sandstone formations in the Godavari and Wardha Valleys. In the tract situated between the Krishna and the Tungabhadra hematite occurs in considerable quantities.

Among other minerals found in the country may be mentioned mica in the Khammamett taluq of Warangal, corundum and garnets in the Paloncha taluq of the same district, and graphite in the vicinity of Hasnabad in Karimnagar. Limestone is extensively quarried at Shahabad, between Wadi and Gulbarga on the G.I.P. Railway. The stone is widely used for flooring purposes. In 1945 nearly 2.5 million square feet of stone were quarried. Excellent cement is manufactured at Shahabad. In 1945 more than 163,000 tons of cement were manufactured.

The only mineral of great economic value that is being worked at present in the State is coal. The coal mines are at Singareni, Sasti and Paoni. In 1945 one million tons of coal were extracted. Gold was worked by the Hutti Gold Mines Company in the Raichur Doab until June 1920. After the lapse of some years Government has re-started work there.

Climate.

The climate of the country is not altogether salubrious, but it is pleasant and agreeable during the greater part of the year. There are three marked seasons, the rainy season from the beginning of June to the end of September, the cold season from the beginning of October to the end of January and the hot season early in February to the end of May. The mean temperature of the State is about 81°.

Rainfall.

The annual rainfall is estimated at about 31 inches. Telingana receiving about 33 inches and Marathwada 29 inches. A large portion of the rain falls during the south-west monsoon. The north-east monsoon brings in on an average only about 5 inches of rain.

[*Statement.*

The following are the average falls in inches—1945-46:—

	South-West Monsoon	North-East Monsoon	Other period	Total
Telingana ..	30.56''	4.07''	3.02''	37.65''
Marathwara ..	22.63''	1.88''	2 18''	26.69''
Dominion ..	26.60''	2.97''	2.60''	32.17''
50 years average	25.02''	2.81''	2.90''	30.74''

The soils of the Hyderabad State vary in Marathwada and Telingana. In the former division the soil is black and red. A mixture of both is also found in parts. In Telingana the soil is red and sandy. Black soil is also met within places. Soils.

During the two main seasons of four classes of crops are raised, viz., Kharif, Rabi, Abi and Tabi. Kharif and Abi known as "dry crops" depend for moisture on the south-west monsoons. Rabi and Tabi are sustained by the soil moisture conserved during the south-west monsoon and replenished by the north-east monsoon. Abi and Tabi refer to paddy only. Crops.

The chief Kharif crops are yellow jawar (*holcus sorghum*), bajra (*holcus spicatus*), makai (*zea maya*), cotton (*gossypium herbacum*), tuar (*cajnuus indicus*), lachna (*cybosurus coracamus*), sanwa (*Panicum furmentaceum*), kodru, *paspalam scrobiculatum*), til (*sesamum indicum*) and pulses, such as moong (*phaseolus munga*), urad (*phasolus maximus*), and kulthi (*Dolichos beflorans*).

The principal Rabi crops cultivated in the State are cotton, white jawar, chena or Bengal gram (*circur arictinum*), wheat (*triticum sativum*), jow or barley (*hordeum vulgare*), karad (*carthmus tinctorious*), alsi or linseed (*linum usitatis-simum*), tobacco (*nicotiana tabacum*), lak (*linum usitatis-peas* (*pisum sativum*)).

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

(i) *Ancient Period*

The earliest political history of the Deccan is a shrouded mystery. It is doubted whether there existed any independent states in the Deccan before the Aryan penetration. In the time of the Aitareya Brahmana (800 B.C.) there was no Aryan settlement in South India, though the Aryans had some definite knowledge of the people there, such as Andhras, Pundras, Sabaras, Pulindas, etc. Additional information of the southern people was available in the time of Panini (7th century B.C.) which marked the beginning of Aryan penetration towards the South as far as the northern Circars by the eastern route. The countries directly to the south of the Vindhya were still terra incognita. The Aryans were in communication with the people of the countries on the northern fringes of the Vindhya and Kalinga. Literary evidence goes to show that Patanjali (150 B.C.) knew about the Aryan settlements in Vidarbha (Berar) and in Dandakaranya along the banks of the Godavari in Maharashtra. Thus with the Aryan penetration and settlement in the Deccan towards the end of the third century B.C. began the interplay of socio-political factors in the making of the history of the Deccan.

The Mauryan age gives a fuller picture of political events in the Deccan, as the Asokan edicts (256 B.C.) are replete with references of the Deccani people, *e.g.*, the Rastikas, the Petenikas, the Aparantas, the Andhras and the Bhojas. The Rastikas, the people of the Maharashtra, ruled over the Deccan in the remote past. The Petenikas are known as Paithanakas—the people or country about Paithan on the Godavari, the Aparantas belonged to the country of north Konkan. The Andhras, a Dravidian people, occupied the deltas of the Godavari and Krishna rivers.

The Andhras.

About the Andhras, it is observed that they were an independent people in the pre-Mauryan times. Pliny, the Roman encyclopædist of the first century A.D., writes about the Andhras (whom he calls Andaræ) as a powerful race “which possesses numerous villages and thirty towns defended by walls and towers and which supplies its king with an army of 100,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, 1,000 elephants.” The Andhra capital is believed to have been Sri Kakulam, somewhere on the lower course of the Krishna. It can be safely asserted on the basis of the Asokan edicts that the Andhras were reckoned among other tribes and nations residing in or adjoining the outer circle of the Mauryan Empire and perhaps subject to the imperial command, although doubtless enjoying a considerable degree of autonomy under their own rulers.

Shimukha of the Andhra race threw off the Kanva Yoke and established his own rule over the vast territories across the Deccan in the last quarter of the third century B.C. He is considered to be the founder of the Satavahana Andhra dynasty. He was succeeded by his brother, Krishna whose son, Satakarni rose to imperial heights as the paramount lord of the Dakshinapatha. He was a great performer of the Asvamedhas. His rule extended over the whole country to the west of Kalinga and eastern Malva. These Andhra sovereigns brought the whole of Berar, Hyderabad and the Central Provinces under their sway. Thus they assumed imperial status along with the other great ruling dynasties like the Maurya and Sunga. The later inscriptions of the Andhra dynasty reveal that Hala, the seventeenth king of the line, was an outstanding literary figure among the galaxy of the Andhra kings. He was the author of the famous *Sattasai* (*Saptasataka*), written in the ancient Prakrit dialect. Gautamiputra Satakarni, the twenty-third Andhra king "uprooted the race of Khakaratas and restored the glory of the Satavahana Kula." He ascended the throne about the beginning of the second century A.D. He was succeeded by his son, Vasishtiputra Sri Pulumayi about A.D. 128. During his times, the Andhra empire suffered reverses at the hands of the Saka Mahakshatrapa of Ujjani—Rudradaman, with the result that the Satavahana capital had to be shifted to Pithan. After him Yajna Sri (173-202 A.D.) became the last important ruler of the Andhras. He made attempts to consolidate his power by counter-effecting the forces of political disintegration, but his efforts were not crowned with success. Thus the western and northern parts of the Andhra kingdom came under the Kshatrapas and the southern portions were snatched away by the feudatories of the Chutu dynasty. The Satavahana power lingered on for some time in the eastern Deccan and eventually succumbed to the rising powers of the Ikshvaku and Pallava dynasties.

Though the Andhra rulers were the builders of an empire, they were, nonetheless, ardent promoters of art and culture, commerce and trade, and social and religious welfare. During their reign, Buddhism and Brahmanism flourished in the Deccan and received their unflinching patronage, protection and support. The numerous caves excavated at Nasik by their imperial orders, to be used either as Chaitya-Grihas or as Layanas, are a living testimony to their cultural achievements.

The Andhra society, in those days, consisted of classes of people, graded according to the social and professional status of each class. The merchant-guilds exercised considerable powers in managing municipal towns. Gold *suvarnas*, silver *karshapanas* and copper coins were in use as currency. Guilds and other corporate bodies used to loan out money at interest and take deposits at interest. Oil-millers, potters, weavers, corn-dealers and others formed themselves into separate craft-guilds known as *srenis*. There was also a brisk trade between different parts of the country. Paithan and Tagara were the

two great inland marts largely trading in cotton goods, onyx stones, and other commodities. The country of the Andhras profited from a flourishing foreign trade also. Ships from the West to Baroach and the Malabar Coast probably visited the two harbours of Sopara and Kalyan (which became a great centre of trade and commerce during the reign of the third Andhra king) and other seaports and supplied the Andhra dominions, Senulla (Chaul), Mandagara (Mandagad), Palaipatmai and Buzantion.

The Andhra rulers were great patrons of literature as well. They recognised Prakrit as the official language and used it in their documents. The seventeenth Andhra king, Hala wrote in Prakrit the famous Sattasai (Saptasataka) an anthology of erotic verses. Brihatkatha, written by Gunadhya in Paisachi, is an unsurpassed achievement of the Andhra times in the domain of popular and legendary history of the people.

**Iksvaku
Dynasty.**

With the end of the Andhra rule, the Deccan in its historical evolution did not usher in a period of utter darkness and chaos. It survived as a re-continuation of the political, economic, cultural, artistic and religious activities of the Andhras in the rise of the Sriparvatiya-Andhra known as the Iksvakus (200-260 A.D.), in the upcoming of the Brhatphalayanans of Kodura (275 A.D.), in the ascent of the Anandas of Kandarapura (290-630 A.D.), in the resurgence of the Salankayanas of Vengipura (300-420 A.D.) and in the domination of the Vishnukundins (420-620 A.D.).

The immediate successors of the Andhra rulers were the Iksvakus who were established by their Andhra overlords as wardens of the extensive eastern seacoast of the Andhra empire. They were also closely connected with the Andhra dynasty by ties of blood. The Prakrit inscriptions of Nagarjunakonda, Jaggayyapeta and Ramirreddipalli inform us that the illustrious dynasty of the Iksvku ruled over the Andhra country and the territories for more or less than half a century. Their capital was Vijayapuri on the Krishna, situated in the valley of Nagarjunakonda. The Puranas refer to the 48 sons of the race of Iksavakus ruling over the Deccan. Even the contiguous kingdoms of Asmaka (Aurangabad District) and by them, and Mulaka (Nizamabad District) on the Godavari were founded by them.

During the period of disruption of the successors of Sri Yajna Satakarni, the powerful and ambitious Iksvaku Prince, Vasisthiputra Sri Santamula, put an end to the Andhra rule by pursuing a policy of aggression and warfare and established the imperial sway of the Iksvaku line. He carved out a mighty empire and celebrated the Asvamedha and Vajapeya sacrifices. Hence Vasisthiputra Sri Santamula is called the 'Chakravartin of the Daksinapatha.' His reign lasted from 200 to 218 A.D. His empire embraced the entire eastern half of the Deccan including Dakshina-Kosala. The unknown Abhira king of Govardhana and the Mahakshatrapa of Ujjaini were

under the jurisdiction of his political influence. He subjugated the Gardhabhilas, the Murundas or Mundas, the Tikharas, the Sakas, and the Yavanas as well. As a 'Ikshvaku-Swami' and 'Samrat' he held a pre-eminent status among the kings of the early Deccan. He was also an ardent revivalist of Brahmanism and, as an active agent, he freely encouraged the colonisation of Brahman settlers from the North and North-West of India in the Andhra country.

The Ikshvaku reign reached its culminating point at the time of his successor, Mathariputra Sri Virapurushadatta who ruled more or less for twenty years (218-238 A.D.). It was a period in the Ikshvaku history of peace and prosperity. Neither he conquered any new territories nor subjugated any new dynasties. He only consolidated the Ikshvaku empire by matrimonial alliances. The Ikshvaku inscriptions bear out that Mathariputra Sri Virapurushadatta and his son, Vasisthiputra Sri Bahubala Santamula extended in the fullest measure, their generous patronage and full support to Buddhism. Mathariputra, in the sixth year of his reign, renounced Brahmanism and adopted Buddhism. Like Emperor Asoka, he dedicated himself to the cause of Buddhism, but, unlike the great Mauryan Buddhist, he adopted a policy of religious bigotry and intolerance towards Brahmanism.

Under both these Ikshvaku rulers the sacred city of Sripurvata and the seat of Government, Vijayapuri, were studded with beautiful and lofty buildings and monasteries as the abode of hundreds and thousands of Buddhist monks and nuns who came from distant countries like Ceylon, Malaya Peninsula, China, Eastern Archipelago and from the North and the West. In these cultural centres different Buddhist schools of thought flourished undisturbed. The Buddhist institutions were lavishly and generously endowed with loyal benefactions and private munificences. The Princess Santi Sri, a paternal aunt and mother-in-law of Sri Virapurushadatta stands out as a legendary figure among the many donors who built the Chaitya-Grihas, Viharas, Sitamantapas, Catussalas at Sripurvata. Upasika Bodhi Sri, an Andhra lady of high rank of Vijayapuri was no less famous for her charities and religious benefactions. The Upasika Bodhi Sri's inscription reveals the activities of the Andhras during the Ikshvaku times in the realms of commerce and trade, colonisation and missionary work. Thus Andhra culture and Andhra Buddhism spread far and wide through the agencies of commerce and colonisation.

The closing period of the reign of Vasisthiputra Sri Bahubala Santamula witnessed the collapse of the Ikshvaku dynasty and paved the way for the rise of feudatories—the Brhatphalayanans and the Anandas—to paramount power as rulers of the Deccan. It is said of the Brhatphalayanans that they were "the first power to make a heroic effort to step into power in the Andhra country after the subversion of the Ikshvakas by the Pallavas." This event took place about 275 A.D.

The Brhatphalayana dyansty was short-lived. Its founder was Jayavarman who seized the northern provinces of the Iksvaku empire, extending into the mainland and along the coast as far as Kalinga. History does not furnish us with facts about Jayavarman's predecessors, or of his successors, but his arduous efforts for preserving the solidarity of the Andhra country from disintegration were unmatched deeds to be remembered in the annals of the Deccan. Jayavarman died in 285 A.D.

Ananda
Dynasty.

The Ananda kings of Kandarapur (290-630 A.D.) were the successors of the Brhatphalayana dynasty. The Ananda dynasty traces its origin from Ananda Maharishi, the greatest Acharya of the Andhaka school of the Mahasamgikās of the Andhra country. He had seen the regions of the Iksvaku kings—Sri Virapurushadatta and Vasisthiputra Sri Bahubala Santamula—and the downfall of the Brhatphalayana dynasty. This great Maharishi as a saint-politician inspired a petty local feudatory to rise to a sovereign power as the king of the Kandarapura. History records that, among the rulers of the Ananda dynasty, Damodarvarman enjoyed the position of a paramount king. During his reign the Ananda kingdom reached its pinnacle of glory and power, but towards the close of his reign a new power raised its head in the north Andhra country as the Salankayana of Vengi. The Ananda history loses all its political importance because of the weak successors of Damodarvarman. This resulted in the establishment of the Pallava power in the southern Andhra country, extending up to the southern bank of the Krishna as well as of the Salankayana power (300-420 A.D.) in the northern portions of the Andhra country. The founder of the Salankayana dynasty is known as Vijaya Devavarman who established an independent kingdom of Vengi, occupying the regions of the lower Krishna and the Godavari. Vijaya Devavarman styled himself at Parama Mahesvara. His successors Hastivarman (335-350 A.D.), Nandivarman (350-380 A.D.) and Candavarman (380-395 A.D.) followed their founder's policy of war and peace, maintaining the Salankayana prestige and power. The signs of decay began to appear in the reign of Nandivarman II. (395-410 A.D.) with the result that the Salankayana rule came to an end in 420 A.D.

The Salankayana reign was a glorified cultural epoch in the history of the Deccan. The kingdom of Vengi enjoyed peace and prosperity. A sea-borne trade on a grand scale was encouraged and promoted by the Salankayana kings. The religion of the Buddha, under their patronage, passed through a period of resuscitation and recreation. Its cultural influences were felt beyond the seas in the far east in Indian Archipelago, Siam, Cambodia and Burma. Buddhist metaphysicians, philosophers, teachers and commentators like Buddhapalita, Aryadeva, Bhavaviveka, Ararya Dinnaga were the bright luminaries on the Buddhist firmament.

Vishnukundin
Dynasty.

In the history of the Deccan the rise of a new power, the Vishnukundin, synchronizes with the fall of the Ananda and

the Salankayana dynasties. The Vishnukundin dynasty acquired imperial status by conquest and diplomacy. The whole of the Andhra country and perhaps even the neighbouring territories were under its sway. After the Ikshvakus, the credit goes to the Vishnukundin dynasty for the successful attempts at consolidating the whole of the Andhra country. Madhavavarman I was the first king of the Vishnukundin dynasty. He performed eleven Asvamedha sacrifices, thereby establishing his unchallengeable claim as the imperial lord of the Andhra country and Dakshinapatha. It is narrated of him that he was a great monarch, brave soldier, just ruler and astute statesman. His reign was a significant landmark in the religious history of the Vishnukundin dynasty. He gave rise to a militant Brahmanism which served as a powerful instrument in destroying Buddhism with all its vestiges. Even the Chinese Buddhist pilgrim, Huan Chuang of the seventh century in his *Travels* refers to the decline of Buddhism due to the resurgent power of Brahmanism.

Madhavavarman I died in 455 A.D. After his death the Vishnukundin kingdom passed through a period of turmoil and trial, subjugation and humiliation, due to the Pallava invasion. This period in the Vishnukundin history lasted for nearly fifty years, till Indrabhattarakavarman (500-530 A.D.) ascended the throne. He not only retrieved the lost prestige and glory of the dynasty, but also re-established the imperial status of the Vishnukundin dynasty, with the result that the kingdom enjoyed a long period of peace and prosperity.

The most glorious and eventful period in the history of the Vishnukundins was the reign of Madhavavarman III, surnamed Janasrāja (546-611 A.D.), who is eulogized in the records as "equal to Usanas on the knowledge of polity," as "equal to Kesava in energy, valour and strength, to Indra in splendour and the sun-god in glory and magnificence," as "the sun among the kings of the earth," as "mighty emperor." He pursued a policy of aggression and annexation. He attained, in the 37th year of his reign, the unrivalled status of an Emperor of the Dakshinapatha. History records that his glorious reign ended abruptly, when he met with his death on the battle-field, while fighting his adversary, the Chalukya king Pulikesin II.

The Vishnukundin achievements in the domains of art and Government are of historical significance. The creation of a new style in architecture and sculpture, which later on influenced the Pallava art, was the undying work of the Vishnukundin genius. The beautiful cave temples of Undavalli, Mugalarajapuram, Vijayavada (Bezwada) are the architectural specimens of the Vishnukundin art. In the realm of statecraft, especially during the reign of Madhavavarman III, the administration of justice was systematised, regularised and perfected. It was modelled on the principles of *divyas*. The Vishnukundin rulers were staunch followers of Neo-Brahmanism, which totally undermined the foundation of Buddhist religion and culture.

Chalukyas.

After ending the Vishnukundin rule, the Chalukyas appeared on the political horizon of the Deccan as undisputed rulers for two centuries. The founder of the Chalukya dynasty was the Prince Jayasimha, who rose to power in the south by conquest and warfare. The first paramount sovereign of the dynasty was Pulikesin I (540-566 A.D.), who celebrated the Asvamedha and other sacrifices. His capital was Vatapi (Modern Badami, Bijapur District). His son, Kirtivarman I (566-598 A.D.) campaigned against and subjugated the Nalas and the Mauryas and eventually broke the confederacy of the Kadambas.

The reign of Pulikesin II marks a golden age in the history of the Chalukya rule. He defeated Harshavardhana, the great king of Kanauj and annexed the territories of Maharashtra to his kingdom. He was publicly proclaimed king in 609 A.D. Pulikesin II was an ambitious conqueror who launched out on a dig-vijaya. This resulted in subduing practically the whole of India to the South of Narbada and claiming his suzerainty over it undisputed and unchallenged. As a conqueror king his fame spread beyond the borders of India. The Arab chronicler, Tabari, informs us that embassies were exchanged between Pulikesin II and Khusrau II, the king of Persia. A fresco painting in cave No. I at Ajanta depicts the scene of the ceremony of presentation of the credentials by the Persian envoy. The Chinese Buddhist pilgrim, Huan Chuang, visited the court of Pulikesin II in the year 641 and was deeply impressed with the personality of the Chalukya king, about whom he writes: "He is of the race of the Kshatriyas. His ideas are large and profound and he extends widely his sympathy and benefactions. His subjects serve him with perfect devotion."

The history of the successors of Pulikesin II is a record of incessant wars between the Chalukyas and the Pallavas, resulting in defeats and victories. Vikramaditya I, in 720 A.D. gave a crushing defeat to the Pallava king on the battle-field of Tondamandalam. He claims to have erected a pillar of victory on the southern ocean after having routed the Pandya, Chola, Kerala, Kalabhra and other kings. The last Chalukya king, Kirtivarman II was not only defeated by a Rastrakuta chief, Durgadanti, but lost his kingdom.

Under the Chalukya rulers, the Jain religion was extended a generous patronage. The poet Ravikirti flourished under the patronage of Pulikesin II. A famous Jain Teacher was the spiritual guide of Vinayaditya, the eighth Chalukya king. Tolerance towards other religions was the religious policy of the Chalukyas, which fact is substantiated by the construction of a large number of temples in honour of the Puranic Triad—Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesvara. The cave-architecture was a peculiarity of the Chalukya art.

Rashtrakutas.

The Rashtrakutas, as the successors of the Chalukyas, were indigenous to the Deccan since early times. They occupied the territory originally known as Rattavadi and had two seats of

Government, one at Mayurakhandi (in the Nasik District) and the other at Manyakheta (Mulkhed) in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions, after the ninth century. The earliest known king of the Rashtrakutas was Indra, who was subdued by Jayasimha, the founder of the Chalukya dynasty. The Rashtrakutas were in political subjugation of the Chalukyas for a long time. It was Dantidurga who rescued the Rashtrakuta dynasty from the Chalukya political bondage and, as a founder of the new dynasty his line ruled for nearly two centuries and a half over the Deccan. About 750 A.D. he took possession of the whole Chalukya kingdom except its southern portion. He completed his conquests by forcing into submission the rulers of the South. This warrior-founder of the Malkhed dynasty of the Rashtrakutas became unpopular in the last years of his reign and was deposed.

The next Rashtrakuta rulers had to cross swords with the powers of the North as well as of the South, with a view to gaining political ascendancy. Especially Dhruva, a great imperialist of the Rashtrakuta line, was the most conspicuous figure in the politics of the India of those times. Dhruva's successor, Govinda III, was "the most remarkable prince of this glorious dynasty." During his reign, the all-expanding power of the Rashtrakutas was felt in all directions. The later rulers of the Rashtrakuta dynasty since 815 A.D. were engaged in warfare with the rulers of the Eastern Chalukyas, the Gangas and the Gujras. The last of the Rashtrakuta line was Karka who, while struggling with the Paramaras, was defeated by Taila or Tailapa II, a brave but obscure Chalukya hero. Thus the Rashtrakuta power was crushed and a new ruling dynasty of the later Chalukyas of Kalyani was established in the Deccan in 973 A.D.

The Rashtrakutas were lovers of art and patrons of literature. Krishna I (760 A.D.) was a great builder. It was during his reign that the famous Kailasa temple at Ellora was constructed. Havell says that "technically the Kailasa temple is almost unique among the great rock-cut monuments of India." Amoghavarsha I is described by the Arab merchant-traveller, Suleiman, as "one of the four great kings of the world, the others being the Caliph of Bagdad, the Emperor of China and the Emperor of Roum (Constantinople)." He was the most cultured and refined among the Rashtrakuta rulers. The Kannada language and literature was fostered, encouraged and patronised under his regal care. He is supposed to be the author of the *Ratnamalika* and the *Kavirajamarga*, the earliest extant work on material composition in Kannada. He was also a great protector of Jainism of the Digambara variety. Under the Rashtrakutas, temples were excavated or constructed on a magnificent scale for the worship of Shiva and Vishnu. Although they were the followers of the Puranic religion, yet a few of them were believers in Jainism and did everlasting service in promoting Jain literature and religion. They were

a religiously tolerant dynasty. In their courts flourished great poets and literary men. One of the Krishnas of the dynasty was a poet of outstanding order. He wrote the *Kavirahasya*.

The Rashtrakuta Rulers had friendly relations with the Arab traders whom they allowed to settle down in the country. Politically, the first place of honour can be assigned to the Rashtrakuta imperialism as Deccani power or its penetration into the heart of India and for influencing the politics of northern India.

Later Chalukyas.

Taila or Tailapa II, the founder of the later Chalukya dynasty of Kalyani, ruled for twenty years till the end of 997 A.D. After his death the history of the dynasty becomes a narrative of wars waged against the Cholas with its dark as well as bright aspects for establishing suzerainty over the South of India. The reign of Vikramaditya VI (1076-1126 A.D.) was a period of peace and creation rather than of military exploits. He was the most striking figure in the history of the later Chalukyas. He directed all his energies for the promotion of art and learning and his court was the centre of attraction for literary men of distinction. The celebrated Kashmiri poet, Bilhana, in his *Vikramankadevecharitra*, had immortalised the exploits of his lord. Vajanesvara wrote the *Mitakshara*, the authoritative treatise on law. Both the poet Bilhana and the codifier of law, Vajanesvara, belonged to the court of Vikramaditya VI. He was Vaishnava by religion but he was tolerant towards other religions—Jainism, Buddhism, Shaivism, Architectural activities were encouraged under his reign. Alms-houses and rest houses were endowed by him. He was, undoubtedly, the greatest ruler of the later Chalukya dynasty.

About 1200 A.D. history does not record any trace of the Chalukya sovereignty over the Deccan except a few chiefs claiming a Chalukya ancestry who ruled in the Konkan till the thirteenth century. Bhillama V, the Yadava ruler of Devagiri, raided the northern and eastern parts of the Chalukya kingdom and its southern portion was equally threatened by Viraballala I of the Hoysalas dynasty. Subahu was the semi-historical founder of the Yadava dynasty but the important king of this dynasty was Bhillama V (1187-1191 A.D.). During his reign, the Yadavas were a predominant power. The most powerful ruler of the Yadava line was Singhana (1210-1247 A.D.) who "invaded Gujarat and other countries and established a short-lived kingdom almost rivalling in extent the realms of the Chalukyas and the Rashtrakutas." During the reign of Ramachandra (1271-1309 A.D.) Sultan Alauddin Khilji invaded Devagiri and defeated the Raja in 1294 A.D. Another expedition to Devagiri, under the orders of the Sultan, was executed by Malik Kafur in 1306 A.D. with the result that the Yadava dynasty had to submit to the Khilji overlordship but was allowed to retain its rule till 1318 A.D. which year saw the end of Yadava dynasty.

Among the Yadava rulers, Singhana was a great patron of **Yadavas**. literature and learning. His court was graced by Sarangadhara, the author of the *Sangita-Ratnakar* the most excellent work on music of those times. Singhana himself wrote a commentary on it. Cangadeva, the famous astrologer and founder of a College (Matha) at Patna (Kandesh District) for the study of Bhaskaracharya's *Siddhanta-Siromani* and other astronomical works, was the protege of Singhana. The next Yadava ruler, Krishna or Kanhara (1247-1260 A.D.) was a promoter of Vedantic studies. Jalhana's *Suktimuktavali* and Amalananda's *Vedanta-Kalpataru* were the best literary products of his reign. The Yadava Brahman Minister Hemadri or Hemadpant has become famous for his contributions to the Dharmashastras. The *Chaturvarga-Chintamani* was his most important work. About him it is said that he was the originator of a particular architectural style in temple construction and perhaps invented or modified the Modi script. Ramchandra, the Yadava ruler, was a patron of Jnanesvara, the Maratha saint of the thirteenth century.

The Hoysalas of Dvarasamudra trace their ancestry from **Hoysalas**. a certain Sala. They came into prominence about the beginning of the eleventh century over a small area in Mysore and owed allegiance either to the Cholas or to the later Chalukyas of Kalyani. The most powerful of the Hoysalas was Vira Ballala I (1172-1215 A.D.), who signalised his reign by defeating the Chalukyas and the Yadavas on the battle-field of Lakkundi in 1191 A.D. The last of the Hoysala ruler was Vira Ballala II, whose kingdom was ravaged and plundered by the forces of Malik Kafur. Thus the Hoysala dynasty came to a tragic end about the middle of the fourteenth century.

The Hoysalas were great builders of temples and monuments at Halebid and other places which fact testified to their artistic achievements in the realm of art.

In the subversion of the later Chalukya power, Bijjala of the Kalacuri race, stands out as a prominent political figure. His short-lived imperial rule lasted till 1182 A.D. His reign has been made memorable by Basava, the chief minister who played a most significant role in the religious history of the times. He was a socio-political revolutionary. His philosophy was based upon the principles of social justice and equality and the essentials of divine worship. The Vira-Sivas or Lingayats are the followers of Basava. In 1182 A.D. the Kalacuri dynasty was overshadowed by the later Chalukyas for a few years.

The history of the Deccan records that the Kakatiyas of **Kakatiyas**. Warangal, who were, firstly, the feudatories of the later Chalukyas, rose to power and exercised authority in Telingana, after the decline of their lords. They were ultimately conquered by the Bahmani Sultan, Ahmad Shah, about 1424 A.D. The earliest seat of the Kakatiya government was Anmakonda (or Hanumakonda) and subsequently its capital became Warangal

(or Orugallu). Prolaraja was the first prince who brought the dynasty into political prominence by defeating the later Chalukya power. Ganapati, the most mighty ruler of the Kakatiya dynasty, fought successfully many a battle with the rulers of the Cholas, the Kalingas, the Yadavas, the Karnata-Latas, and the Velanadus. After him his daughter, Rudramba, ascended the throne in 1261 A.D. who ruled sagaciously for thirty years and was followed by her grandson, Prataparudradeva, the last great ruler of the Kakatiya dynasty, who succumbed to the raids of Malik Kafur. This was the beginning of the end of the Kakatiya rule, with the result that the Yadava Kingdom passed ultimately into the hands of the Bhamani rulers of the Deccan.

(ii) *Medieval Period.*

Tughlaq's Invasion.

The incursion of invaders from the North was a movement which, after a gap of several centuries, again brought Southern India in contact with Delhi and after the lapse of about a quarter of a century Mubarak Shah Khilji and Tughlaq, advanced to the far south. The Khilji and Tughlaq invaders who overran the southern peninsula differed in their objectives. The Khiljis, consistent with the limited resources in their possession, confined themselves only to subjugation and not the annexation of the southern country. Malik Kafur, the famous General of Alladdin Khilji, who advanced as far as the southern extremity and returned to Delhi with rich booty, never ventured to bring the country under the direct suzerainty of the Delhi Sultanate, with the exception of the Maharashtra which lost its integrity in the later Khilji period.

System of Administration.

But the Tughlaqs had different aims. They were more energetic and ambitious than their predecessors. Sultan Mohammad Tughlaq came to the Deccan as a conqueror with a consistent scheme of annexation. He brought the whole peninsula under the direct sway of Delhi Sultanate, constituting the biggest empire in the Indian history. The annexation was completed within four years from 1323 to 1327, followed by a sound system of administration which was introduced for the maintenance of peace and order. The Deccan Tableland was divided into four provinces almost on linguistic basis; Maharashtra, Andhra, Berar, and Karnatak. administered by four Governors under the supervision of the Governor-General who controlled the whole of the southern peninsula. But each of the four provinces was again divided into hundreds "Sadhi," i.e., a group of hundred villages to be controlled by petty officers who were designated as "Centurian Nobles"—"Ameeran-e Sadh." Qallagh Khan was the famous Viceroy of the medieval Deccan, who conducted successfully the provincial administration of the South and introduced beneficial reforms for many years till the Deccan broke away from Delhi suzerainty. With a view to linking up firmly the newly conquered provinces with the North, the Sultan undertook in 1328 a new scheme of

shifting the capital of the Indian Empire from Delhi to Doulatabad. Although the scheme failed in its entirety and despite the strenuous efforts on the part of the Sultan, the southern province was the first to collapse. However, the new conception of life and politics which blended with the local traditions, prepared the Deccan for a higher and nobler ideal.

The Centurian Nobles were Turkish Officers of high birth, who, posted in various parts of the Tableland and placed in charge of collection of revenues as well as the upkeep of law and order, made the history of the medieval Deccan. They ushered in a new era in the annals of the South by bringing a new conception of life and politics and making substantial contributions to the history and culture of the country. It is certainly surprising that hardly half a century had elapsed before they identified themselves completely with the local traditions and developed a high sense of patriotism in their new home. It helped in developing a sort of provincial outlook which came to be known as 'Deccani.' It was on this basis that these Turkish officers offered stiff resistance to and fought against Sultan Mohammad Tughlaq as a foreign invader, when he proceeded to the Deccan, to crush the separatist Movement. It was almost a life and death struggle for the Deccani party which ended in the defeat of the imperialists and the triumph of the Deccanis who emerged full-fledged from the turmoil of the Deccan war to establish an independent kingdom of their own under the leadership of Ismail Mukh entitled Nasiruddin Shah. But the new king, being advanced in age, was unable to hold the kingly office longer than two years.

Deccanis'
Provincial-
ism.

He was superseded in 1347 by a younger Centurian, Zaffer Khan, under the regal title Allauddin Bahman Shah. Zaffer Khan is sometimes known as Allauddin Gango Bahman erroneously and an unfounded story is narrated to explain the expression Gango, but he was really entitled to be known as Bahman Shah, as borne out by coins and inscriptions. He claimed his descent from Bahman Bin Isfandiar, the famous king of Persia. The new king was seated on the throne on Friday morning the 3rd August, 1347 by his fellow Centurians who assembled in Mubarakshahi Mosque of the Fort Doulatabad to celebrate the accession. The assembly which was led by Hazrath Shaikh Siraj Juimadi, the saint of the time, is memorable in history. It is not possible to attempt in a brief note an adequate appreciation of what the Bahmanis did for the political and social reconstruction of the Deccan. It should be borne in mind, however, that Allauddin Bahman Shah and his successors were great history-makers of the medieval Deccan. The dynasty produced a number of great personalities and some of them like Mohammad Shah II, Feroz Shah, and Mohammad Shah III have a just claim to immortal fame by virtue of their valuable contributions to learning and politics. It was they who gave a national basis to the policy which they had followed to guide their adopted country.

Bahmanis.

The Bahmani Kingdom which lasted for nearly two hundred years may be divided into four landmarks each with its distinct features. The first was the foundation period in which the kingdom was founded and placed on the firm footing by Allauddin Bahman Shah, and a definite policy and programme of work was envisaged for the future conduct of Government. The consolidation, which is the second landmark was accomplished by Mohammad Shah I, who succeeded his father Bahman Shah in 1358. He bestowed on the country a second constitution which was framed by the veteran statesman of the age, Malik Saifuddin Gori. The constitution provided adequately the structure of the Central and Provincial Governments suited to the national and geographical conditions of the place and naturally tended to forge firm ties between the Hindus and Mussalmans and to organise a common Deccani culture. The local Hindu population was so much reconciled to the new Government that they regarded the kingdom as their own and never lagged behind in sharing the responsibilities of Government side by side with their Mussalman brethren. Some of the important departments like Revenue and Accountancy were left entirely in charge of the Hindus. These were the enduring qualities which won for the Bahmani constitution a permanent place in the Deccani culture. It survived even the extinction of Bahmanides and guided the later kingdoms, founded by the Mohammadans as well as the Maharathas. Its vestiges are still visible in the structure of the Deccani society.

The later period which followed the accession of Mohammad Shah II—1378 marked the cultural development as well as the expansion of the kingdom. Mohammad Shah II and his cousin Feroz Shah were great torch-bearers of the Deccani culture who made strenuous efforts to develop the moral and mental capacities of their subjects irrespective of their caste and creed by propagating art, science and literature throughout the kingdom and invited and patronized a host of scholars from abroad. Feroz Shah who ascended the Bahmani throne in 1397 was a great patron of learning. He himself was a great scholar whose versatile knowledge is unequalled in history. He made Gulbarga his capital. Celebrated scholars like Fazlullah Anju, Mulla Mohammad, Gavooni, and others who were patronized by the king are still remembered with affection. When the capital was shifted to Bidar in 1430 in the reign of Ahmad Shah Wali, it opened a new venue for the promotion of arts and sciences. Scholars like Shaik Azari and others who were invited to their capital made it a new centre of learning. The reign of Mohammed Shah Laskari which begins from 1463 is pregnant with literary as well as expansionist activities. Khaja Mahmood Gavan, who figures very prominently in the later period as Prime Minister, contributed considerably to the propagation of art and culture as well as the expansion of the kingdom. He raised a big college in the heart of the city which served as a great centre of learning for many years and its remains are still viewed as a great heritage of the medieval times. The same reign witnessed a great expansion of the

kingdom to Goa in the West and Masulipatam to the East, the natural limits of the Deccan.

Though the kingdom dragged on up to 1527 with titular kings who succeeded Muhammad Shah Lashkari, it really succumbed to the party jealousies of the Deccanis and "afaqis" and these factions were to a large extent responsible for the downfall of the kingdom. The disruptive effects of this rivalry were hardly noticed in the beginning but they became so acute in the later period that they were almost out of control.

As the Central Government lost its power and prestige, the provincial Governors, who had their following in one party or the other, divided the kingdom among themselves, and consequently five kingdoms of Ahmadnagar, Bijapur, Golconda, Berar and Bidar, rose on the ruins. With the exception of the Qutub Shahi Kingdom which declared its independence two decades later, these kingdoms came into existence almost simultaneously about 1490. The two last named, "Imadshahi Kingdom of Berar and Baridshahi Kingdom of Bidar," were too small to withhold their powerful neighbours, and the result was that the former was absorbed by Ahmadnagar in 1574 and the latter by Bijapur in 1619. But the other kingdoms of Bijapur, Ahmadnagar and Golconda, which continued for two centuries, have left a long history of war and peace behind them. It may appear, at the very outset, that their history is nothing but a record of inter-state warfare caused by jealousies and religious differences, but behind these war scenes, there is a peaceful development of art and general well-being going on behind the schemes, contributing a great deal to the store of culture which they had inherited from their mother kingdom.

The Nizam Shahi Kingdom of Ahmadnagar which covered a larger part of Maharashtra, was founded by Ahmad Nizam-ul-Mulk in 1490, who formerly governed the province as a deputy of his father Malik Hasa Baheri. The latter who enjoyed the power and prestige of Lieutenant of the Kingdom lost his influence with the king, Mohammad Shah and was murdered in 1487 at his instance, an act of violence which provoked Malik Ahmad, his son to declare his independence in 1490 at Junan. Some years later the capital was shifted to Ahmadnagar, a new city laid out by him. Nizam Shahi Kingdom rose to its zenith in the reign of Hussain Nizam Shah, who is popularly known as the "Sun of the Deccan" by virtue of his heroic deeds of conquests and administration. As a moving spirit of the age, he drew all his neighbouring kings into alliance against Vizianagar by giving the hands of his daughters, Chand Bibi and Bibi Jamal to Ali Adil Shah of Bijapur and Ibrahim Qutub Shah of Golconda respectively. He personally led the combined forces to the South and won the famous battle of Talikota in 1565 which brought immense benefits, moral and material to the conquerors. The later period which followed the death of Nizam Shah was not very prosperous in the

Five King-
doms Rise.

Nizam Shahi
of Ahmad-
nagar.

history of Nizam Shahs. Hussain Nizam Shah was succeeded by his imbecile sons and grandsons who weakened their kingdom to the extent that it fell an easy prey to the Mughal invaders. The first invasion launched by Prince Murad in 1596 was, however, repulsed by Chand Bibi the famous daughter of Hussain Nizam Shah, but later invasions inflicted heavy losses on the poor kingdom with the result that the fort of Ahmadnagar was annexed to the Empire in 1601 when the sources of the kingdom entirely failed. The kingdom, was however, revived and reorganised in the beginning of 17th century by Malik Amber, the most loyal servant of the Nizam Shahs in a manner that it survived the Mughal onslaughts successfully for more than 30 years. Although the kingdom was dismembered in 1633 by Shah Jehan, yet it lives in the records of the heroic deeds of Hussain Nizam Shah, Chand Bibi and Malik Amber who revived and defended their kingdom to the last breath of their lives. The cultural achievements of Malik Amber in town-planning, water-works, and agricultural reforms are national assets of the Deccan.

Adil Shahi of
Bijapur.

Adil Shahi Kingdom of Bijapur was founded in 1490 by Yousuf Adil Shah who represented at large the party jealousies which had embittered the whole political atmosphere of the Deccan and led the foreign faction after the death of his patron, Khaja Mohamood Gavan. The province which he, as the Deputy of Khaja, governed, covered the northern Karnatak, Konkan, and a part of Maharashtra which later constituted the famous Adil Shahi Kingdom. The kingdom was consolidated by Ali Adil Shah I, who with his heroic wife Chand Bibi formed a strong bulwark which was almost a great representative of the house. He raised the Adil Shahi Kingdom to the highest pinnacle of glory by his valuable achievements in the domain of art and science. It was in his reign that Bijapur was regarded as an asylum of art and culture and he was known throughout the Deccan by the popular title "Jagat Guru," the preceptor of the world. The reign has also to its credit the famous literary productions as *History of Farishta* by Mohd. Qasim Farishta and the *Three Proses* by Mullah Zahori. Ibrahim's grandson Ali Adil Shah II, never failed to perpetuate the traditions of his house by his heroic expeditions against the rising tides of the Maharattas as well as the Mughals. His adventures are sung by Mullah Nasarati, the Deccan poet in his famous epic *Ali Nama*.

Marathas.

Ali Adil Shah II had to contend with one of the biggest enemies of his time in Shivaji, the hero of Marathas. Shivaji, son of Shahaji, harassed the Imperial domains as well as the territories of Bijapur and made serious inroads. He was given by Bijapur, Konkan which included a part of the Deccan as price for sheathing his sword. He made extensive depredations on Moghul territory and on one occasion imprisoned the Emperor's uncle Shaistah Khan, who commanded the Moghul armies. Adil Shah died in 1672 leaving his five year old son Sikandar to succeed him at a time when the kingdom was being hemmed in by the Imperialists on the North and East and by

the Marathas on the West. Shivaji took advantage of the situation and after annexing important places was crowned, "Maharaja Sri Shivaji Chhatrapathi" at Raigarh in June 1674. He, in alliance with the Golconda Minister Akanna of Qutub Shah, marched South taking a large part of the Karnatak, which he assigned to his father as Jagir.

Shivaji died in 1680 and Emperor Aurangzeb became the master of the Deccan. Aurangzeb was ambitious to make himself emperor of India. He first took Bijapur, next Golconda and annexed the whole South Indian Peninsula as far as Mysore. After strenuous military encounters with Marathas and other principalities, Aurangzeb died in Ahmadnagar and was buried in Khuldabad near Aurangabad. His death was followed by fratricidal wars of power, the contending parties being Bahadur Shah, Azam Shah, Kam Baksh and Shahu a protege of Aurangzeb on behalf of Marathas. The Delhi Empire was divided into Subhas and Governors were appointed. Mir Qamruddin surnamed Chin Qulich Khan, Nizam-ul-Mulk, grandson of Khaja Abid and son of Ghazi-ud-din Khan Firoz Jung became Governor of Bijapur and later Viceroy of the Subhas of the Deccan, with Aurangabad as the capital. Subsequently he became the Prime Minister of the Moghul Empire, a post which he soon gave up for the Viceroyalty of the Deccan. He fought many bloody battles with the Marathas and the Hyderabad insurgent Mubariz Khan. He received the title of Asaf Jah from Emperor Mohammad Shah for his victories at Shakar Khera, Berar, now known as Fateh Khera.

It is he who established the great Asaf Jahi Dynasty in the autonomous Deccan and with him begins the modern history of Hyderabad.

(iii) *Modern Period.*

The modern history of the Deccan begins with the military adventures of Mir Qamr-ud-Din otherwise known as Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asafjah, son of Ghaziuddin Khan Firoz Jung. He played a gallant part in consolidating Emperor Aurangzeb's possessions and making further additions. Emperor Aurangzeb was greatly impressed by his victories over the Marathas and bestowed on him the Faujdari of Bijapur and the title of Chin Qulich Khan in 1691.

On the death of Aurangzeb, Chin Qulich Khan joined Prince Azam, a son of Aurangzeb. Azam conferred on him the title of Khan-i-Dauran and the Subedari of Burhanpur. But his association with Azam was short-lived as he was not interested in the battles between Aurangzeb's sons for succession. When Bahadur Shah, another son of Aurangzeb finally emerged victorious in the battle against his brothers he appointed Chin Qulich Khan, Subedar of Oudh and Faujdar of Lucknow, in December 1707. As in the Court the intrigue by Zulfiqar Khan was rampant, Chin Qulich Khan relinquished his

office and titles and retired to private life. He was not long in retirement. The Emperor recalled him, conferred on him the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk and appointed him Viceroy of the six Subahs of the Deccan and Faujdar of the Karnatik.

The appointment was welcome at the Imperial Capital as confusion and disorder had prevailed in the Deccan. Chin Qulich Khan Nizam-ul-Mulk soon after his assuming the viceroyalty acquainted himself with the problems of the Deccan. He is said to have efficiently managed the economic affairs of the Deccan and put the finances of the country on a sound basis. He checked Marathas' incursions and repudiated all obligations and engagements which the Deccan had entered into with her neighbours. As he was setting the house in order he was recalled to the Imperial Capital and his place of Subedari of the Deccan was filled by Amir-ul-Umara Husain Ali Khan. Nizam-ul-Mulk did not quite relish the change and almost made up his mind to quit; but was prevailed upon to accept the Malwa Subedari in 1719.

Amir-ul-Umara in his attempt to keep under check the Marathas sent an emissary to Raja Sahu with certain terms; but the Maratha Raja's Agents insisted on restoring the old treaties and engagements repudiated by Nizam-ul-Mulk. In the end a treaty was signed in 1718 assigning to the Maratha Raja the right of collecting Chauth and Sardeshmukhi in the imperial provinces. Subsequently, however, Sahu agreed to forego the Sardeshmukhi but sometime later the terms of the treaty were sought to be altered so as to entitle the Maratha Chief to a half of the total revenue. It was also stipulated that two Maratha Generals should reside in Aurangabad, with a body of troops; that Raja Sahu to have jurisdiction over the former territories of Shivaji, etc. If all the conditions were accepted by Amir-ul-Umara the Marathas would recognise the Emperor's sovereignty and pay him a tribute of ten lakhs in return for the districts ceded to Raja Sahu. Further the Marathas promised to keep 15,000 horses at the disposal of the Deccan Viceroy. Then Amir-ul-Umara accepted these humiliating terms because of the rising tempo of his adversary. Marathas appointed Gumashtadars in the districts under the Moghuls and exercised revenue collecting authority. Thus the power of the Moghul rule was undermined.

Nizam-ul-Mulk watched the deterioration of the Deccan situation from Malwa. He also heard reports of plots of certain officials in the Imperial Capital to overthrow him. Without losing time Nizam-ul-Mulk took the initiative, crossed the Narbada in 1720 and established himself Subedar of the Deccan. The Emperor at Delhi was troubled over the trend of events in the South and called Nizam-ul-Mulk to the capital offering him the Chief Ministership. Nizam-ul-Mulk obeyed the orders and leaving a deputy behind to look after the affairs of the Deccan he went to Delhi.

At the capital Nizam-ul-Mulk was confronted by a band of trouble makers. His proposals to reform the Centre did not find favour with the Emperor. Nizam-ul-Mulk in utter disgust left Delhi and reached the Deccan in July 1724. The Emperor sent orders to Mubariz Khan, the Faujdar of Chicacole, to prevent Nizam-ul-Mulk from becoming the Subedar of the Deccan. At Shaker Kheda in Berar a battle was fought. Mubariz Khan was killed and Nizam-ul-Mulk assumed complete charge. The Emperor had no other alternative but to allow him in that position and befriended him by conferring on him the title of Asaf Jah.

When Nizam-ul-Mulk had established himself in the Deccan, the Marathas renewed their claims of Chauth and Sardeshmukhi in the Subhas of the Deccan. Since Sahu and the Kolahpur Raja preferred claims, Nizam-ul-Mulk chose to arbitrate, but Kolahpur was induced to be peaceful with the Asaf Jah on a promise of recognition by the Imperial authority of his rights.

Nizam-ul-Mulk's dominions extended all over the Deccan from the Tapti to the frontiers of Mysore and the Carnatic right up to Trichinopoly. He was on good terms with the European powers which had establishments on the Coromandal Coast and prevented the Marathas from seeking alliance with them. The English and French trading companies welcomed the good-will of Nizam-ul-Mulk in order to advance their own commercial interests. Both the English and the French sought Nizam-ul-Mulk's support; but the Asaf Jah scrupulously declined to allow himself be drawn into any alliance or conflict. He had the sagacity to perceive that it was dangerous to get involved in the politics of the foreign settlers.

Nizam-ul-Mulk died in 1748. He was succeeded by his second son, Nasir Jung, whose claim was disputed by Muzaffar Jung, grandson of Nizam-ul-Mulk. The French supported Muzaffar Jung and defeated Nasir Jung, who was subsequently killed by his own followers at the instance of Dupleix. Dupleix in a Durbar at Pondichery formally proclaimed Muzaffar Jung as the Subedar of the Deccan. Muzaffar Jung in his turn, proclaimed Dupleix as the Nawab of the country, south of the Krishna river down to Cape Camorin, including Mysore in the Carnatic. He also gave away to Dupleix the seaport of Masulipatam.

The Madras Governor, whose headquarters were at Fort St. David, was greatly alarmed at the developments in the Deccan. When Muzaffar Jung returned to Hyderabad from Pondichery, Dupleix sent Monsieur Bussy with a body of French and Indian troops as personal guard. Muzaffar Jung reigned for six weeks and fell victim to a conspiracy by the Nawabs of Kurnool, Savanur and Cuddapah. Monsieur Bussy put up Salabat Jung, third son of Nizam-ul-Mulk as the Subedar of the Deccan. The new Nizam expressed his gratitude to the French by offering them Chicacole and confirming all the grants made to them by Muzaffar Jung.

Bussy exercised great influence in the court of Salabat Jung, and was given the title of Ghazanfar Jung. Salabat Jung was a mere puppet in the hands of Bussy. Bussy was too ambitious and made vexatious demands on Salabat Jung. It is said that Syed Lashkar Khan, a minister in the employ of Salabat Jung, resented the growing influence of the French, who he feared were planning to undermine the Deccan rule.

Bussy fell ill at Gulbarga and went to Masulipatam for a change leaving behind him Goupil and his troops. Goupil became very insolent and offended the nobles of the Court. When the pay of the French troops fell into arrears, confusion arose. Lashkar Khan suggested to Goupil to collect the revenues in the districts and pay his troops. Goupil set out and became very unpopular. In Goupil's absence in the districts, Lashkar Khan wrote to Saunders, English Governor of Madras, to help him to oust the French from the Deccan. When Dupleix came to know of this plan he wrote to Bussy to make immediate preparations and protect the French interests in the Deccan.

Bussy reached Hyderabad, borrowed huge sums of money from local bankers, paid his soldiers, marched with a force to Aurangabad and demanded from Lashkar Khan the amount of money promised by him for the payment of troops. Syed Lashkar Khan took fright and fled to Daulatabad Fort for refuge. Realising his own plight he opened negotiations with Bussy in order to adjust differences, making many excuses and apologies for his conduct. Bussy modified certain terms which Lashkar Khan accepted. Bussy insisted that unless the punctual payment of his force was guaranteed, it would be impossible for him to maintain the force in a state of efficiency. He, therefore, asked that the coastal districts of the Northern Sirkars should be given to him on lease (ijara) and twenty-four lakhs of rupees for the payment and equipment of his troops. Thus were added to the territory of the French Government of Pondichery the fertile districts of Chicacole, Rajahmundry, Ellur and Mustafanagar. Technically speaking these districts were leased to Bussy personally to meet the salaries of the French forces under his command although the previous assignments of the districts of Masulipatam and Condavir were granted by Muzaffar Jung and later confirmed by Salabat Jung to the French East India Company directly. But usually any grant made to the employee of the Company was to be considered as having been made to the Company itself. Probably this was done purposely in order to leave the English under the impression that the French had no intention of political nature in possessing these territories except in so far as the payment of their troops was concerned. But the English were under no illusion regarding the far-reaching effects of this arrangement which excited their jealousy and made them anxious to avail themselves of the first pretext which offered for taking possession of these fertile districts themselves.

The lease (ijara) granted to the French changed their

political status in the Deccan. They no longer remained mercenaries; on the contrary they acquired the right of leaseholders (ijaradars) who were obliged to keep a body of troops to furnish aid on demand. The French troops became the sole guardians of Salabat Jung's person, which resulted in their acquiring extensive power and influence at the Court. Bussy advised Salabat Jung to dismiss Syed Lashkar Khan and appoint Shah Nawaz Khan, Samsamud Daulah, author of the well-known biographical dictionary of Mughal peerage, as *Mastir-ul-Umara*, to the post of the Chief Minister. But he too resented the paramount influence of the French exercised in the affairs of the State and tried to undermine Bussy's position. The anti-French party in Aurangabad under the leadership of Mir Nizam Ali Khan accused the French of having carried away all the wealth of the Deccan. Shah Nawaz Khan, on his part opened secret negotiations with the English Governor of Madras, and persisted in his purpose of ridding the Deccan of the French.

The French Directors, alarmed at the ambitious schemes of Dupleix, resolved to recall him in 1753, as they had no wish to set out on schemes of territorial aggrandisement for the time being. Towards the end of 1756, the seven years war was declared in Europe in which the English and the French led the hostile camps. The French Government sent out Count Lally, instructing him to concentrate his efforts upon seizing the fortified stations of the English in the East Coast and uprooting their commerce. In 1758, Lally ordered Bussy to repair to Pondichery. Bussy reluctantly obeyed the orders, leaving behind an escort of 200 French soldiers as body guards of Salabat Jung.

English-French conflict.

Having secured his position in Bengal, Clive despatched a force under Col. Forde to attack the East Coast and expel the French from the Northern Sirkars. Forde utterly defeated the French at Condore; and Masulipatam, the headquarters of the French administration in the Sirkars, was taken by assault. This was the crushing blow to French influence in the Deccan and the Coromandal Coast. The French in their extremity had sought help from Salabat Jung, who advanced with a body of troops from Hyderabad. While he was within fifteen miles of Masulipatam he was apprised that the latter place fell into the hands of the English. Salabat Jung consulted his interest in concluding a treaty on the 14th July, 1759, with the English, with whom he was brought into direct relations for the first time. This treaty granted to the English the Sirkars of Masulipatam, Nizampatan and Condavir as Inam* comprising altogether an area of about 700 square miles. The Sanads for these districts were to be granted to the English in the same manner as was done to the French. Both parties to the treaty agreed that they would not

English Defeat French.

* Inam is a gift by a superior to an inferior. The term is applied to grants of rent free lands in which the State gives up its rights to the land revenue in favour of an individual or an institution in perpetuity or without any reference to perpetuity or any specified condition. The rights conveyed by this grant are not transferable by sale or gift.

assist the enemies of the other, nor give them protection of any kind. Salabat Jung agreed to exclude the French from his dominions and also promised that he would not call the Raja of Vijayanagaram to account for whatever he had collected during the French regime, but his future liability to make regular payments of tribute to the Nizam was recognized. If he failed to observe this stipulation, Salabat Jung was free to treat him as he liked.*

On his return to Hyderabad, Salabat Jung found that his brother, Mir Nizam Ali Khan, had become so influential that he could no longer resist him. He entrusted him with power and authority and dismissed his other brother, Basalat Jung, to his headquarters at Adoni. Mir Nizam Ali Khan, throwing off all further disguise, deposed Salabat Jung in 1761 and threw him in prison at Bidar.

Nizam Ali
Khan.

Technically, Nizam Ali Khan ascended the Masnad in 1763 after the death of Salabat Jung, and ruled over the Deccan for forty-two years. In the meantime, the struggle between the French and the English in the Carnatic had come to an end. In 1765, Clive had obtained confirmation of the acquisitions of the English in the Northern Sirkars by a royal *Firman* of the Mughal Emperor, Shah Alam. This infuriated Nizam Ali Khan, who objected to the procedure adopted by the English in obtaining a *Firman* directly from the Emperor of Delhi, thereby ignoring his claims and titles as the Subedar of the Deccan.

Anglo-Nizam
Treaty.

To avenge himself of the usurpation of so important a portion of his territory, he invaded the Carnatic, but was driven back. He now, started making preparations for another attack on the Carnatic. The Madras Government being ill prepared to embark on hostilities on account of pecuniary difficulties, sent General Calliaud to Hyderabad to negotiate peace agreement with the Nizam. A treaty was signed between the Nizam and the English on the 12th November, 1766, by which the Sirkars of Ellure, Chicacole, Rajamundry, Mustafanagar and Murtuzanagar (Guntur) were ceded to the British Government which, in return agreed to furnish the Nizam with a subsidiary force and to pay rupees nine lakhs a year when the assistance of their troops was not required. The Sirkar of Guntur, which was to be held by Basalat Jung till his death was not to be taken possession of by the English, except in the event of his hostile intentions towards the latter. The treaty provided for the recognition of Muhammad Ali as Nawab of the Carnatic. A further stipulation of the treaty was that the British and the Nizam should assist each other with troops when required to do so.

British and
Carnatic.

In accordance with this treaty a corps of two battalions under the command of British officers joined the Nizam for the reduction of the fort of Bangalore which was occupied by Hyder Ali, with whom the British Government was on hostile terms,

and to collect tribute from the refractory Poliards of the Carnatic. This corps was soon withdrawn as Hyder Ali succeeded in persuading the Nizam to throw over the English alliance and join him in an invasion of the Carnatic. But the Nizam soon parted company with Hyder Ali, and on 23rd February, 1763, a fresh agreement was concluded between the British and the Nawab of Carnatic on the one part and the Nizam on the other. By this treaty the Nizam revoked all sanads conferred by Hyder Ali, and bound himself to aid the company to gain possession of the Carnatic Balaghat. He also pledged himself not to interfere with the possession of the Nawab of Carnatic, and agreed to accept the reduced payment of seven lakhs of rupees annually for the tribute (peshkash) of the Northern Sirkars which by an article of the treaty were confirmed to the East India Company. The payment of this sum would be suspended if the Sirkars of the Carnatic was invaded or the Company was molested in any way. The British Government undertook to furnish the Nizam with Two battallions of sepoys, and six pieces of artillery, officered by Europeans, the Nizam paying the expenses during the time such force should be employed in his service.

In 1782, Basalat Jung died. Nizam Ali Khan refused to surrender the Sirkar of Murtuzanagar (Guntur) to the East India Company as was stipulated in the treaty of 1763, because the tribute (peshkash) due to him was largely in arrears. The relations between Nizam Ali Khan and the Madras Government remained estranged for long when Lord Cornwallis was appointed Governor-General with instructions to arrange about the transfer of the Guntur Sirkar. Shortly after his arrival in India, he addressed a letter to Nizam Ali Khan in 1789, explaining the provisions of the treaty of 1763, but declining to enter into any fresh agreement as was suggested by Mir Alam on behalf of the Nizam. This letter was subsequently declared by a resolution of the House of Commons to have the effect of a treaty executed in full form. The pecuniary claims of the Nizam were settled, with the result that a balance of rupees 916,665, and 11 annas, which were found to be due to the Nizam were paid to him. Nizam Ali Khan agreed to hand over the Sirkar of Murtuzanagar (Guntur) to the Company as an Inam. Guntur Sirkar.

This cleared the way for the offensive and defensive alliance of 1790, entered into between Nizam Ali Khan, the Peshwa and the Company in view of the growing power of Tipu Sultan. By this agreement it was stipulated that the Nizam and the Peshwa should help the British to invade Tipu's territories, and should furnish a contingent of 10,000 horse to be paid for by the British Government; that an equal division should be made of the conquered territory of Mysore between the three contracting parties.

In October 1791, the Nizam's second son Sikandar Jah accompanied by Arastu Jah was despatched with a large

reinforcement to the siege of Srirangapatam. On the termination of hostilities, territories valued at 1,316,000 pagodas annually were given to the Nizam as his share of the conquest.

Maratha's Re-
newed claims.

For some time past the Marathas had revived the claims of Chauth and Sardeshmukhi, threatening hostilities in case their demands were not satisfied. The Nizam asked the British Government for aid, but Sir John Shore, who had succeeded Cornwallis as Governor-General, refused to take sides. The Marathas invaded the Nizam's territory under the command of Daulat Rao Scindhia. The Nizam was compelled to capitulate at Kharla and cede to the Marathas territories yielding a revenue of thirty-five lakhs of rupees. He also pledged himself to pay three crores of rupees as idemnity and to hand over his Chief Minister as a hostage for the fulfilment of the terms of the agreement.

British
Neutra'lity.

Nizam Ali Khan was bitterly disappointed at Sir John Shore's apathy on the plea of neutrality. He told Captain Kirkpatrick, the Resident, that he no longer required the services of the British forces that were in his pay. Monsieur Raymond rapidly advanced in the Nizam's favour, and additional assignment of lands were granted for the pay and equipment of his French troops. In the meantime, Arastu Jah obtained several important modifications of the terms in favour of the Nizam and soon afterwards returned to Hyderabad.

Lord Wellesley was appointed to succeed Sir John Shore as the Governor-General of India with directions to subvert the policy of non-interference which was hardly desirable from the view-point of British prestige at Hyderabad. As British influence was considerably weakened and Wellesley was apprehensive of the Nizam joining hands with Tipu Sultan, he entered into a treaty with him on the 1st of September, 1798, by which the subsidiary force was made permanent, the Nizam's French corps was disbanded; and the British Government undertook to arbitrate between the Nizam and the Peshwa, and in the event of the Peshwa not agreeing to accept the British arbitration, to protect him from the Marathas.

Fall of Sri-
rangapatam.

On the outbreak of hostilities with Tipu Sultan in 1799, the subsidiary force and the Nizam's infantry assisted in the siege and capture of Srirangapatam. After the defeat and death of Tipu Sultan all his territories were divided between the British and the Nizam by a partition treaty, the latter receiving districts yielding the revenue of 6,07,332 pagodas, to which were subsequently added two-thirds of the territories which were offered to the Peshwa who, unwilling to enter into a subsidiary agreement with the British, rejected the offer.

Treaty with
Nizam.

On the 12th October, 1800, Lord Wellesley was induced to negotiate with the Nizam a new subsidiary treaty according to which the British Government engaged that no power would be allowed to commit an act of unprovoked aggression upon the

territories of the Nizam. To enable the Company to fulfil its obligations in this connection efficiently, two battalions of infantry and one regiment of cavalry were permanently added to the subsidiary force to be maintained by the Nizam, while to secure the regular payment of this force the Nizam ceded in perpetuity to the Company all the territories which he had acquired by the treaty of Srirangapatam in 1792, and the Mysore treaty of 1799. The river Tungabhadra was to form the boundary between the two states. The treaty also regulated the duties on which the subsidiary force was to be employed and prohibited the Nizam from entering into negotiation with other states without informing and consulting the British Government. In the event of differences arising between him and another power, it was stipulated that the British Government will act as an arbiter.

In 1802 a treaty was concluded with a view to improving the commerce carried on between the Nizam's Dominions and the British territories. It was provided that the manufacturers or producers of either state were to be permitted to enter the other on paying a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* to be collected at fixed places. Treaty of 1802.

In 1803 Nizam Ali Khan died after a long and strenuous reign of forty-two years and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Sikandar Jah, who confirmed all the existing engagements with the British Government. At this time the second Maratha war was in progress. After its termination the territories conquered from the Marathas situated between the Ajanta hills and the river Godavari, together with the country ceded by the Raja of Nagpur, westward of the Wardha and to the south of the Gawulgarh range of hills, were given to the Nizam, to which he had historical claims.

Arastu Jah (Azam-ul-Umara) the Chief Minister of the late Nizam died in 1804. The Resident at Hyderabad strongly urged upon Sikandar Jah to nominate Mir Alam as Arastu Jah's successor, as the latter had on numerous occasions given proof of his friendly inclinations towards the British Government. Sikandar Jah reluctantly consented to the Resident's proposal and appointed Mir Alam as his Madar-ul-Maham, but without the unlimited authority enjoyed by his predecessor. Mir Alam had a formidable rival in Raja Mahipat Ram, then Governor of Berar, who returned to Hyderabad and easily worked upon the mind of the Nizam to sanction the intrigue set on foot to oust Mir Alam from his position. He also entered into a secret agreement with Scindhia and Holkar in order to destroy Mir Alam and subvert the British alliance. As the Marathas were on hostile terms with the British, they welcomed the move initiated by Mahipat Ram. Apprised of this, the Governor-General sent instructions to the Resident insisting on the immediate dismissal of Mahipat Ram, Ismail Yar Jung and others who had misled the Nizam and to exercise the utmost circumspection to ensure the personal safety of Mir Alam. Mir Alam as Minister.

Chandulal.

The death of Mir Alam in 1808 again gave rise to difference of opinion between the Nizam and the British authorities who wanted Shamsul Umara to be appointed the Madar-ul-Maham, leaving to Raja Chandulal the day-to-day administration in his capacity of Peshkar. But Sikandar Jah was keen on appointing Munir-ul-Mulk to the vacant office of Chief Minister. The Resident agreed to this provided Raja Chandulal was entrusted with executive authority of administration which the latter enjoyed for nearly thirty years, conformably to the British policy and wishes. Sikander Jah was succeeded by Nasir-ud-Daulah in 1829, while Raja Chandulal continued to control the revenues of the State. For some time past the level of administration had sunk low and the Nizam's Government was deeply involved in debt both to native sahuks and to the British Government. The annual payment of Peshkash for the Northern Sirkars was capitalised for a sum of Rs. 1,66,66,666, by which the debts of the Nizam's Government were paid off. The British Government assured the Nizam that no direct interference of British officials would be allowed in future and the Nizam would be free to select or remove any of his Ministers.

The Nizam's army was organised and equipped under the command of British officers under whom it took part in the third Maratha war which brought to an end the Maratha State of the Peshwas. The Hyderabad Contingent, by which name the force became known, was so highly paid that employment in it was eagerly sought by the officers both of the King's and the Company's army.

State's Financial Embarrassment.

Owing to the expenses of the contingent the Nizam's Government again got involved in debts to Palmer and Co. and the British Government. Raja Chandulal finding it impossible to carry on the administration on account of financial embarrassment resigned on the 6th of September, 1843, and was succeeded by Ram Baksh as Peshkar. A rapid succession of Ministers followed eventually and Siraj-ul-Mulk was appointed as Madar-ul-Maham. As the Nizam's Government failed to pay the contingent regularly, General (then Colonel) Fraser, the Resident, was instructed to recommend to the Nizam to adopt measures for the better administration of the country.

On the 31st December, 1850, the Nizam's debt to the British Government amounted to seventy lakhs of rupees, besides the demands of the native bankers. The Nizam exhausted his own private treasury in paying off more than half the debt due to the British in a lumpsum. Again the arrears increased and at length Lord Dalhousie addressed a letter to the Nizam, warning him that if by the end of 1852 the matter was not properly settled, he would have to make arrangements for obtaining a material guarantee, not only for the debt, but also for the future regular payment of the contingent.

Colonel Low was appointed as Resident and arrived at Hyderabad early in 1853 with the draft treaty which was signed on 21st May, 1853. This treaty confirmed all former treaties and agreements entered into between the British and the Nizam. By it the British Government agreed to maintain, in addition to the subsidiary force, an auxiliary force, called Hyderabad Contingent for the payment of which the Nizam assigned in trust districts in Berar, Dharaseo and the Raichur Doab, which were estimated to yield a gross revenue of fifty lakhs of rupees. It was also agreed that accounts should be annually rendered to the Nizam, and that any surplus over expenditure on administration should be handed over to the Nizam. By this treaty the services of the subsidiary force and the contingent were to be at the disposal of the British Government in time of war, and the Nizam was relieved of any further obligation in this regard. Siraj-ul-Mulk died after six days of the conclusion of the Treaty and the Nizam appointed Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur to succeed him as the Chief Minister. Treaty of 1853.

Nawab Nasir-ud-Daulah died on the 16th May, 1857, and was succeeded by his son Nawab Afzal-ud-Daulah. He came to the Masnad at a most critical period of Indian history. The sepoy mutiny had convulsed the whole of India and there was seething disaffection in Hyderabad also. But Nawab Salar Jung remained a staunch friend of the British and adhered to the principles of the long-established alliance between the two Governments. After the mutiny was over, the Government of India acknowledged the services of the Nizam and concluded a fresh treaty with him in December, 1860, by which the debt of fifty lakhs due by the Nizam was cancelled; the territory of Shorapur which the British Government had confiscated in connection with the rebellion of the Raja, was ceded to the Nizam; and the districts of Dharaseo and the Raichur Doab were restored to him. On his part, the Nizam ceded certain districts on the left bank of the Godavari; exempted the traffic on that river from all duties; and agreed that the assigned districts in the Berar should be held in trust by the British Government as specified in the Treaty of 1853; but that no demand for accounts of the receipts of expenditure of the districts should be made. Afzal-ud-Daulah.

Nawab Afzal-ud-Daulah expired on the 26th February, 1869, in the forty-third year of his life. The infant prince Mir Mahboob Ali Khan was immediately placed on Masnad, the formal ceremony of installation taking place on the 6th March, 1869. The Government of India took great interest in providing him suitable education. He was only sixteen years of age when Sir Salar Jung initiated him into the details of administrative work. Thus he was gradually prepared to undertake the heavy responsibility of personal control of the State. Mir Mahboob Ali Khan.

Hih Highness the Nawab Mir Mahboob Ali Khan had the advantage of being served by such able and sagacious Minister as Sir Salar Jung, whose untiring efforts to improve the admin-

istration of the State are well known. When Salar Jung appeared on the scene of action the administration of the State was in a chaotic condition as drastic reforms of a very extensive and far-reaching character were imperative. Especially in the districts mismanagement and oppression were rife against which the people had no means of redress.

Reforms.

The revenue administration in these days was carried on under the farming system under which taluqas were made over to contractors who were called Taluqdars and a certain portion of the revenue collected was assigned to them to defray the cost of collection. While the Taluqdars preferred to live in the capital, their subordinates oppressed the people by fraudulent assessment. The first reform inaugurated by Sir Salar Jung was the abolition of the system of the farming out of revenue. The district officers and their subordinates were made directly responsible to the Government and their monthly salaries were fixed. The Dominions were divided into five Subahs, with 14 districts and 73 tahsils. A regular system of measuring each field and assessing its revenue was introduced throughout the country. The result of this beneficent reform was that State revenues increased nearly three times in thirty years and the cultivator became more prosperous. After organizing the land revenue system on sound basis, Nawab Salar Jung turned his attention to the administration of Justice, Police, Public Health and Education. Large sums were spent on hospitals and irrigation and the reorganization of the Abkari and Forest Departments were undertaken.

Railway Construction.

In 1807 an agreement was made between the British Government and the Nizam, providing for the construction of a railway to connect Hyderabad with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. In accordance with this agreement it was provided that the Hyderabad State with the aid of shareholders should provide the capital necessary for the construction, maintenance and working of the railway; and that the British Government should construct and manage the railway on behalf of the Hyderabad State which would receive all profits derived from the undertaking. The introduction of railway into the Hyderabad State proved invaluable in as much as it provided an easier means of communication and it gradually opened out the whole country, bringing it in contact with more advanced parts of India.

In 1871 an exchange of villages was negotiated between the British and the Nizam in view of the fact that Scindhia had ceded to the British Government his rights and interests in certain ancestral villages which he possessed within the Nizam's Dominions. The British Government deemed it desirable to transfer the aforesaid rights and interests to the Hyderabad State. The Nizam on his part ceded to the British Government in full sovereignty certain villages in the Bombay Presidency.

Nawab Salar Jung.

The extent of the all-round reforms inaugurated by Nawab

Salar Jung and the able and efficient manner in which they were carried out represents a stupendous task and testifies to his extraordinary administrative genius. He left the indelible impress of his personality on the improvement and working of practically all important departments of the Government. He was a born leader of men and showed marvellous capacity in handling the most delicate affairs of the State. He was the maker of Modern Hyderabad in the true sense and one of the most eminent men that the Deccan has produced from time to time. Nawab Salar Jung passed away in 1883 and was succeeded by his son Nawab Laiq Ali Khan and Raja Narendra Bahadur.

After Nawab Salar Jung's death Lord Ripon, the then Viceroy of India, visited Hyderabad and invested Nawab Mir Mahboob Ali Khan with full administrative powers. It was for the first time that a Viceroy visited the Premier State of India. From that time onwards it has become a tradition that every Viceroy of India pays a visit to Hyderabad during his tenure of office.

In the year 1892, Mir Mahboob Ali Khan promulgated ^{the} a document called the "Qanuncha Mubarak" a new set of administrative rules for the State. In that historic paper the Nizam reviewed the principles which had regulated the past administration of Hyderabad from a very early period and noticed the defects which existed in the administration of the country and concluded his observations in these words:—

" The original form of Government in this State was a pure autocracy. This was changed by the First Salar Jung to an almost constitutional monarchy; which through the retrogression of the Second Salar Jung became an oligarchy. But during the administration of Asman Jah the personal Government of his Assistant has become so autocratic as to need my immediate action."

The outstanding features of the new system were the institution of a Cabinet Council in place of the Old Council of State, and Legislative Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations with the help of able and experienced men, both official and non-official. The powers and duties of the two Councils, as well as those of the Prime Minister and the Departmental Ministers, were also prescribed. In 1898, a revised set of rules called "Qanuncha Rules" was proclaimed by way of elucidating the underlying principles of the "Qanuncha" as modified by subsequent experience.

The Berar question remained a point of controversy between the Government of India and the Nizam's Government until 1902, when after preliminary negotiations Lord Curzon went personally to Hyderabad, and in a private interview with the Nizam came to an agreement which stipulated the

Berar shall be leased to the British in perpetuity in consideration of the payment of 25 lakhs of rupees per annum to the Nizam's Government. The British Government while retaining exclusive administrative jurisdiction of the assigned districts, re-affirmed the sovereignty of His Highness the Nizam over them.* The Hyderabad Contingent was fully incorporated in the Imperial Army, and released from the necessity of remaining in the Hyderabad Dominions.

Nawab Mir Mahboob Ali Khan Bahadur, was the idol of his people. His sense of humanity had won him the affection and loyalty of his subjects. The stories of his generosity and sense of justice have become a part of the traditional folklore of the Deccan. Mir Mahboob Ali Khan died in 1911, and his death was universally regretted.

Mir Osman
Ali Khan.

He was succeeded by our present ruler, Nawab Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur. He ascended the 'Masnad' at the early age of 25. Though comparatively young in years he was exceptionally advanced and mature in outlook and experience. From the very beginning of his reign he exhibited tremendous driving power and administrative talent. The whole administrative machinery built up assiduously by Sir Salar Jung needed a thorough overhaul. The young Nizam spared no pains in studying the actual conditions obtaining in the different branches of administration of the State. During the last World War (1914-1919) when the Nizam administered the affairs of the State personally, without the help of a Prime Minister, certain drawbacks of the old system of Government came to light. In order to remove these defects and also to meet the requirements of modern times, he inaugurated a new constitution which substituted institutional agencies in place of personal rule. In the course of his inaugural address to the newly constituted Executive Council, he said:—

“ Soon after my accession my own scrutiny and examination of the administrative problems of my Dominions convinced me that the defects were ineradicable unless and until there was a structural change in the Government. After anxious and mature consideration, I decided to take up heavy burden of direct administrative charges without the help of a Prime Minister. For five long years I have toiled hard and kept in view the measures that promised to secure the happiness and prosperity of my beloved subjects, in whose contentment and advancement my interest is paternal and abiding. I resolved after much reflection to give my Government a new constitution which would secure greater efficiency and ensure progressive force.”

His Exalted Highness announced the constitution of the Executive Council consisting of a President, seven ordinary members, and an extraordinary member without portfolio. Ever since its inception it has functioned successfully and has been

* Aitchison, treaties and engagements, Vol IX, p. 165.

instrumental in bringing about various useful reforms in different fields of administration. New departments came into existence in quick succession, while old ones were greatly extended and overhauled.

The first two decades of His Exalted Highness's rule have been extremely fruitful in bringing about reforms in the fields of social, economic and educational activity. Under his beneficent and progressive regime Hyderabad has discarded much of the old-fashioned, out-worn methods and policies of past ages and has emerged into a new era, full of promise for the future. Besides legislating on important administrative matters the Legislative Council of the State consisting of nominated and elected members, has passed a good deal of useful social legislation, including factory and mining acts, laws affecting property and other individual rights, and various other social and humanitarian measures of far-reaching character. Progressive Rule.

Besides higher education, popular education has always claimed the attention of His Exalted Highness since he ascended the 'Masnad.'

A scheme of Rural Reconstruction controlled and operated by a Central Board with District and Taluqa Councils is now bettering the lot of the agriculturists in the Dominions. Rural Development centres are busy organizing Welfare Weeks, Cattle Shows, Agricultural and Cottage Industries and Horticultural and Poultry Shows, while the Co-operative Societies are making best endeavours to encourage thrift and provide capital to needy agriculturists. Medical sanitation measures have been extended to villages and field improvements are being effected by means of demonstration farms and selected seeds are supplied at a nominal cost. Taqavi loans have been of great assistance in increasing the outturn of the peasantry. More than one magnificent project of irrigation has been completed which is bound to increase the prosperity of the peasants.

The financial policy evolved by the Hyderabad Government in the third decade of the twentieth century under the guidance of Sir Akbar Hydari resulted in the formation of a substantial reserve. The Scheme of Departmentalization of Finances provided the State with ample funds for nation-building activities and enabled the Finance Department to show surplus budgets even in the days of acute financial depression all over the country.

In matters of external policy the Nizam evinced keenness from the very beginning of his rule. External Policy.

The administration of Hyderabad is carried on by a regular system of departments on lines very much similar to those followed in India, due allowance being made to local conditions and traditions. Modern Government.

CHAPTER III.

ADMINISTRATION.

The foundations of an efficient and progressive administration on which later reformists have built were truly laid during the time of Salar Jung who successfully steered the fortunes of the Deccan through a period that was fraught with difficulties and dangers. It was in his time that the Dominions were divided into five Subahs with 14 districts and 73 tahsils. A regular system of measuring each field and assessing its revenue was introduced throughout the country. With the setting up of a Board of Revenue for the purpose of directing and controlling the administration of the revenue of the State, the revenue increased nearly thirty times and the cultivators became more prosperous. He also established a Police Force, Customs Service, Government treasury and Secretariat. The problem of education was also tackled by opening schools in each taluk. In the field of justice, the pernicious practice of delivering oral judgments and keeping no record was abolished and the entire judiciary was organised on progressive lines. The significance of these reforms was fully appreciated by Mir Mahboob Ali Khan, Nizam VI, whose Qanuncha Mubarak, promulgated in 1892, defined the powers and responsibilities of his various ministers and referred to certain defects in the old system of administration. The character of a government, the Nizam declared, could be judged only by the extent of its contribution to the public peace and prosperity as well as to a solvent exchequer.

Council of
State.

Before the promulgation of the Qanuncha Mubarak the country had been administered by a Council of State. In place of this a Cabinet Council was inaugurated. Composed of eight Members, all of whom were of the State's nobility, and including the Prime Minister, the Cabinet Council was limited in the conduct of its affairs to the expression of opinion on important administrative measures, and to the discussion and disposal of such matters as were submitted to it by the Nizam or the Prime Minister. Any Member was at liberty to make proposals or to suggest measures calculated to benefit the State or to remedy any defect or discrepancy.

District administration was in the charge of a Subedar (Commissioner), whose Talukdar and Second and Third Talukdars corresponded in rank to those of Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner.

By a *Firman* dated February 2, 1893, a Legislative Council was constituted, consisting of 20 Members, 18 Ordinary

Members, 2 Extraordinary Members (all of whom were officials) and 42 others, both official and non-officials.

Five years later, the system of government was further modified by the promulgation of the Qanuncha Rules and, thus revised, continued in force until December 1, 1914, on which date His Exalted Highness Nawab Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur dispensed with the aid of his Prime Minister and assumed direct charge of the administration.

Pursuing a policy similar to that of the former Nizam His Exalted Highness conferred greater powers on his various ministers and did much to stabilize the condition of the State's finances and to ensure the security of its currency. In a *Firman* issued five years later, His Exalted Highness made reference to his personal association with the work of the government and gave expression to his full appreciation of the country's needs as created by changing times and circumstances. In 1819, His Exalted Highness abolished the Cabinet Council which had ceased to be an effective part of the machinery of government, and by the same *Firman* created an Executive Council consisting of a President, seven ordinary Members and an extraordinary Member without portfolio. The powers of the Council, its President and Members were defined and their collective and individual responsibilities fixed. Its personnel has from time to time been chosen with the greatest possible care, its first President being Sir Ali Imam.

The composition of the Legislative Council was also **Legislation.** overhauled. It consisted of 20 Members including 8 non-officials in addition to the President. Whilst introducing these reforms His Exalted Highness ordained "a thorough and complete investigation of the conditions most favourable to the enlargement of the Legislative Council and the expansion of its usefulness as an integral part of the Government machinery." "It is my desire," the *Firman* reads "that with due regard to the social and educational advance made by my people, particular attention should be paid to the following points in conducting the investigations: substantial introduction of the elective element, direct voting, representation of all important classes and interests, effective protection of minorities, conditions of franchise, the official element, powers and functions."

Administration in the Dominions is today conducted primarily under the direction and responsibility of the Prime Minister-in-Council, to whom is committed the free disposal of all administrative matters not expressly reserved by the Ruler. All death sentences passed by judicial courts must be confirmed by the Nizam, whose sanction is also necessary before new laws and general regulations may be introduced or any existing laws or regulations altered. The Nizam's authority is needed for the grants of State land, recurring allowances from State funds, and the transfer (whether by inheritance, sale, mortgage or gift) of any existing State grant of land or cash.

Subject to these limitations, administrative control of all State affairs rests with the Premier of the Council.

The Premier normally deals with any case whose disposal is beyond the power of a Member, and may sanction certain expenditure when such authority is beyond the power of a Member. In order to meet unusual expenditure the Premier may transfer funds from one sub-head to another or from the general surplus of one Department to another. He is also empowered, in the case of a defaulter without property, to suspend or remit revenue beyond the power of the Member-in-charge, but not in excess of Rs. 25,000.

Depart-
mental
Authority.

Each department is controlled by a Secretary, whose position is comparable to that of a permanent Under-Secretary of State in the British Government. He is responsible to his particular Member of the Executive Council, and is assisted by a varying number of Deputy and Assistant Secretaries. In ordinary cases, matters submitted by a department to its Member are disposed of under his orders, more important matters being referred to the Premier for orders to be passed either by him or by the Executive Council.

Departments and Directorates include Legislative, Finance, Home, Judicial, Army, Revenue, Public Works, Political, Industries and Commerce, Education, Ecclesiastical, Labour, Medical and Public Health, Railway, Agriculture, Supply, Telephone and Electricity and Information and Publicity.

The Finance Department deals with the general administration of finance, with currency and banking, and with questions relative to the leave, salaries and pensions of public servants. Its other responsibilities include the administration of the Mint, the production of stamps, electric power, Railways, Mines, Accounts and Treasury.

The Home and Judicial Department is mainly concerned with internal policies, law and justice, Jails, Police, Posts and Telegraphs, and the administration of the Home Affairs. It is worth mentioning that in Hyderabad the Judiciary is separated from the Executive and the Judicial Officers are not the executive authority in the State.

The Army Department deals with the affairs of the State Forces (Regular and Irregular) and with Labour.

Land Revenue is the largest of the Government's assets, since by long established custom the State has claims to a share in the produce of all lands. Among the many problems that confront this department are those of simplifying the system of revenue assessment, giving the tenants security of tenure, improving the condition of agricultural credit, and ensuring the equity and moderation of the State's demands without unduly sacrificing its interest.

No less important are the department's responsibilities for the prevention of famine and famine-relief measures. The Revenue Department is also responsible for a cadastral survey—which forms the basis of land revenue assessment—Agricultural Research and Propaganda, Customs and Excise, Forests, Rural Reconstruction and Co-operation, Civil Supplies and Price Control, Statistics, Registration of Stamps, Ward Estates, Agricultural Indebtedness, Colonization and Local Self-Government.

The Public Works Department deals with Irrigation, Buildings, Road Communications and Telephones.

The Commerce and Industries Department is concerned with the promotion of trade and manufacturing throughout the country.

The Education Department is responsible for school, college and vocational education.

The affairs of the Ecclesiastical Department relate to Hindu, Muslim, Christian and other religions, the same Minister being responsible for archæological excavations and the preservation of ancient monuments.

In 1937 a Reforms Committee composed of 2 officials and 3 non-official members was appointed to make recommendations for the more effective association with the Government of the various interests within the State. The Committee's proposals were submitted to the Government in 1938, and in July 1939 a *Firman* was issued which abolished the Legislative Council and proclaimed the inauguration of Legislative Assembly composed of 42 elected members and 33 nominated members, not including the Members of the Executive Council and 3 representatives of the Nizam, all of whom were also to be members. It was further declared that, after providing for 2 Christians and 1 Parsee in the nominated seats, the remaining nominated and elected seats would be divided equally among Hindus and Muslims. Political Reforms.

In furtherance of the Reforms Committee's terms of reference, Advisory Committees were to be established in respect of Agricultural Development, Education, Finance, Industrial Development, Public Health and Sanitation, Hindu Religious Endowments, Muslim Religious Endowments, and Religious Affairs.

District Boards, District Municipalities, Town Committees, the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation, Cantonment Boards, Village Panchayats, etc., were to be reconstituted.

The outbreak of the Second Great War immediately after the promulgation of this *Firman*, and the War's continuance over a long period created conditions that were deemed unfavourable to any major change in the system of administration. The Revised Scheme.

inauguration of the Legislative Assembly was therefore postponed, but that part of the scheme which related to the inauguration of District Conferences and the formation of a Statutory Advisory Committee was implemented. A revised scheme of constitutional reforms was announced in July 1946. Under the new scheme a Legislative Assembly with an elected majority, and specific list of subjects within its purview came into being on 17th February, 1947. Having regard to the circumstances that have changed, since the *Firman* was issued, as well as to the views expressed during this period by the leaders of certain political organisations sanction was accorded to a number of amendments to the constitution of the Legislative Assembly, the strength of which was increased to 132 of whom 76 were to be elected, 43 nominated, 10 ex-officio and three nominated by the Ruler to represent Crown Estate. The elections to the new Legislative Assembly were held in November 1947 and the house as constituted today consists of 119 elected and nominated members—58 Hindus, 58 Muslims, 2 Christians and 1 Parsee. The basis of representation on the Assembly is functional with joint electorates. In certain constituencies, however, functional-cum-territorial basis has been introduced. Original provision was made for the representation of District Boards, District Municipalities, Town Committees and the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation, by two seats allotted to each of these interests. With a view to giving Local Government institutions a united voice in the Assembly it was decided to merge these interests and to provide two seats for them jointly. The original proposals did not provide for the representation of owners and tenants of lands and buildings in urban areas and to these in the revised scheme 20 seats have been allotted. The interests of Pattedars and Kashtkars have now been combined under Agriculture and in recognition of its importance the seats allotted have been increased from 16 to 32. Labour has now four seats instead of two as originally proposed. In order to maintain a more suitable basis between elected and nominated seats as well as to accommodate certain other interests nominated membership has been increased from 33 seats to 43. Four nominated non-official seats have been given to the Co-operative Movement. Thus in the new Legislative Assembly the non-official elements predominate and the elected members have a majority of 20 seats. Franchise qualifications for Pattedars and Kashtkars are determined on the basis of land revenue or rent of Rs. 100; for all persons owning land or building, a minimum monthly rental value of Rs. 5. Those occupying such property or rent are enfranchised.

**Functions of
Legislature.**

The powers and functions of the Legislative Assembly have been considerably enlarged. In addition to discussion on the Budget, the Legislative Assembly has the power to move specific resolutions which will be considered by the Prime Minister-in-Council. The budget, when announced, will indicate the extent to which the Government have given effect to such resolutions. Certain subjects previously excluded from the Schedule relating to the powers of the Assembly have now been

embodied in the Schedule. These include:—

The jurisdiction, procedure and powers of the High Court, subject to the provisions of the Charter.

Mines and mineral development, including the safety of mines.

Under the original scheme, a member of the Assembly was required to obtain the permission of the Government before asking any question on certain subjects. This requirement has now been so altered as to permit the asking of questions on certain of these matters, subject to such further rules as may be prescribed. The power to ask supplementary questions has been conceded,

In order to give the Assembly an effective voice, His Exalted Highness has issued an Instrument of Instruction which calls for a spirit of accommodation and responsiveness to the wishes of the Legislature, and further directs the Government not to exercise its power to veto without first referring the matter back to the Assembly. The Instrument directs that a similar spirit should govern the granting of permission to ask questions, move resolutions, and introduce Bills in respect of any matter not expressly included within the purview of the Assembly. His Exalted Highness has further been graciously pleased to direct in the same Instrument that, having regard both to the basic principles of the scheme and the position of His Exalted Highness as Ruler of His Dominions and holder of the Sarf-i-Khas Mubarak, those members of the Assembly who owe their seats to appointment by him, namely, the Members of the Executive Council and the representatives of the Sarf-i-Khas Mubarak, shall not vote in any division on a private Bill or any clause thereof or a resolution which is declared by the President of Council to raise a major communal issue.

Provision has also been made in the Legislative Assembly A'in to the effect that His Exalted Highness' power to consult the Assembly about any matter which does not fall within its purview will remain unaffected. The intention is to consult the Legislative Assembly in the matter of amending the A'in still further, after sufficient experience of its working has been gained.

It will be recalled that, in the matter of Public Services, the announcement of 1939 did not go further than the reconstitution of the Hyderabad Civil Service Committee and the establishment of Departmental Appointment Boards. The principle of a Public Services Commission has now been accepted by Government and the Public Services Commission has since then been appointed and will start functioning soon. Public Services.

In sanctioning the scheme of Reforms in 1939, His Exalted Highness has been pleased to observe that "the expansion of the present Legislative Council to the proportions of the proposed

Assembly will be of help to me, . . . as I shall then have before me the names of such members of the Assembly as may by their character, loyalty and judgment of public affairs, have merited my confidence and proved their ability to discharge the onerous duties attached to a Member of my Council." In giving assent to the scheme as now embodied in the Legislative Assembly A'in, His Exalted Highness has been pleased to appoint, a Hindu and a Muslim as Ministers responsible to the Legislature.

CHAPTER IV.

POPULATION.

The subjects of His Exalted Highness the Nizam as ascertained in the 1941 Census number 16.33 millions, giving a density per sq. mile of 198. Of this except 2.19 millions all others live in villages of varying sizes. The urban population live in 138 towns, of which only one, Hyderabad, the seat of Government, can be described as a City. The other towns are of medium size serving as headquarters of district administration. Villages number 22,360. The Dominions are divided into sixteen districts for civil administration purposes, one of them being Sarf-i-Khas (the estate of the Crown). The size of the largest district is 7,944 sq. miles with a population of 1.32 millions. The population is composed of 8.35 million males and 7.99 million females. The disparity between male and female is a common feature in India. Owing to peculiar conditions of social life the rate of mortality among females is higher than that among males. The mean age of males is reckoned at 24.9 and that of females 23.1. The diseases that are commonly prevalent and take a heavy toll are fevers, especially malaria, plague, cholera, dysentery, small pox, etc. Government has in recent years combated the principal diseases and reduced their incidence. Better health conditions are promoted in rural areas by remodelling dwelling houses and improving their environments providing good water supply and teaching the people of the relative nutrition values of food.

There being no legislation restraining marriages of immature children, marriage is universal among all classes of people. Early marriage brings in its train early widowhood. But the tragedy is that while boys remarry, girls of certain castes remain widows lifelong. The 1941 Census disclosed that 1.53 million persons (0.41 million males and 1.12 million females) had been widowed. Under the ten years of age there were 2,336 widowers and 10,471 widows in 1941.

The chief languages spoken in these Dominions are Telugu, Marathi, Kanarese and Urdu. Telugu is spoken by 46.1 per cent. of the population, Marathi by 24 per cent., Kanarese by 13.4 per cent. and Urdu 10.6 per cent. Urdu being the official language every endeavour is being made to popularise the use of it. The medium of instruction in Government Schools and Colleges is Urdu. Bhili, Erkala, Gondi, Lambadi, Pardhi are some of the principal tribal dialects current here. Hindi, Rajasthani, Gujrati, Tamil, Punjabi are also spoken by a large number of persons who have migrated into Hyderabad from other parts of India. English is the mother-tongue of 12,000 persons. As a compulsory

language English is taught in High Schools and University classes.

Communities. The population is divided into several communities, distinction being made on religious or social grounds. The communities are Hindus, Virashaivas or Lingayats, Harijans or untouchables and socially depressed classes, Muslims, Christians, Jains, Sikhs, Zoroastrians and Aborigines. Persons professing Hindu religion represent 81.4 per cent. They include, Virashaivas, Aryas and Harijans. Christians represent 1.3 per cent. of the population and Muslims 12.8 per cent.

Hyderabad lies astride the border-line dividing Dravidian and Aryan (or more precisely Aryanised) India and more than two-thirds of her rural population speak Dravidian tongues.

The most numerous Dravidian people in the State are the Telugus or Andhras, who inhabit the entire eastern and south-eastern part of the State known after them as Telingana. Far from shrinking before any process of Aryanization, the Telugu speaking populations are actually expanding, and Telugu is gradually replacing some of the older tribal tongues. Chenchus and Reddis have long abandoned their ancient languages in favour of Telugu, more than half of the Koyas have given up Gondi and now speak only Telugu, and groups of Telugu colonists have pushed deep into Adilabad district and secured, in what used to be a domain of the Gonds and later of the Marathas, permanent rights on the land.

Andhras. The earliest history of the Andhra people is still shrouded in obscurity, and we know little of the process by which their old beliefs merged with the vedic religion of Aryan origin. But today, though some of the depressed classes remain outside the pale of orthodox Hinduism, Hinduism is the accepted creed of every Telugu village.

The highest stratum of society is, as everywhere in Hindu India, formed by the Brahmins. There are several endogamous classes of Andhra Brahmins, but the most important are the Niyogis, secularised Brahmins who furnish a large number of the *patwaris* or village accountants of Telingana. Their influence in village affairs is very great and many of them are landlords with substantial holdings. The Brahmin priest is today a far less important personage than the Brahmin *patwari* and landlord, who is one of the main guardians of vested interests in village life. Though Brahmins have no doubt been settled in Telingana since long before the beginning of our era, they have not been assimilated completely to the predominant racial type of the Andhra people, and a good many characteristics generally associated with North Indian populations can be found among Telugu Brahmins.

Komtis. Next to the Brahmins on the social ladder of Telugu society stand the Komtis, a caste of merchants, shop-keepers and money-

lenders, who claim the status of Vaishyas. They are mainly engaged in trade and business, and also own a great deal of land. The Komti money-lender is a feature in every bigger Telugu village, and it is the money-lender's business which has enabled the Komtis to acquire large areas of land.

Among the agricultural castes, the Velmas enjoy the highest ^{Velmas.} social status. They have martial traditions, claim Kshatriya origin, and are believed to have formed an important element of the armies of the Kings of Warangal, particularly of Raja Pratap Rudra in the 12th century. But their exogamous clans (*gotras*) are the same as those of the Reddis and Kapus, and they have no doubt close affinities to these communities. There are numerous extremely wealthy Velma landlords, particularly in the Karimnagar district, and other Velmas cultivate as tenants and sub-tenants.

But the great mass of the Telugu peasantry belongs to the ^{Kapus.} caste of Kapus and Reddis, closely allied communities which, though divided into several sub-castes, have a common cultural background and very similar customs. Kapus as well as Reddis are essentially cultivators, and are reckoned among the Sudra castes of Telingana. Even those who own large holdings take usually an active part in the cultivation or at least the management of their land. Agriculture being in India one of the most highly respected occupations, the social status of the Kapus and Reddis is good, and they form the backbone of rural Telugu society.

Complementary to the agricultural economy of the settled ^{Gollas.} Kapu peasant is the animal husbandry of the Golla herdsman, who breeds oxen, sheep and goats, and sells milk-produce.

Below the peasantry of Kapu and Reddi stock as well as the Golla graziers, rank the numerous professional castes, which—though superior to untouchables—constitute the proletariat of Telugu society and include very few members with substantial landed properties. Among them are the Mangals or barbers and the Tsakals or washermen, who in many villages still receive from every household traditional annual dues in grain or cash—called *baluta*—for their ordinary services. Besides this they are specially remunerated for their ceremonial duties at weddings and other ritual occasions. The lower classes employ Mangala or Tsakala for tasks fulfilled for the higher castes by Brahmins, and Tsakals officiate also as the priests of certain minor village deities.

Blacksmiths are as a rule also paid annually, for their ^{Blacksmiths.} customary share of grain they repair the villagers agricultural implements and make new ploughshares, sickles and minor instruments from iron supplied by the client. But potters sell their wares for cash or grain, and carpenters are paid for specific tasks. Both these castes rank above barbers and washermen, but below the cultivating castes. Two kinds of weavers are found

in Telingana; the Sale, makers of fine cloth, whose status is equal to that of carpenters and other respectable craftsmen, and such low-caste weavers of coarse cotton cloth as Malas and Netkonvarly, who suffer from the disabilities of untouchables.

Goundlas.

An occupational caste widely distributed over Telingana are the Goundla or toddy-drawers, who tap palmyra palms and *phoenix silvestris* and sell the fermented intoxicating juice.

Bestas.

The Bestas, a caste of Telugu fishermen, appear to differ in certain respects from most other occupational castes. In some areas of Adilabad district, for instance, they live in separate settlements in a style similar to that of their aboriginal neighbours; there they subsist mainly by fishing with nets and traps, gather forest produces and do a little cultivation.

**Depressed
Classes.**

Equally old is probably the association of the so-called depressed classes, the 'untouchable' with the higher castes of Telugu society. There are descendants of subjected autochthonous tribal populations, for they, unlike aboriginals, have no particular link with the soil and in physical make-up they are not radically different from their high caste masters. The two great depressed castes of Telingana are the Malas and Madigas. The former subsist mainly as agricultural landless labourers and menials with a status often hardly better than that of serfs; the Madigas are leather-workers and function in many places as village watchmen, messengers and drummers. In this capacity they are paid annual dues in grain (*baluta*) and in many villages they hold rent-free land as *inam*. In some localities Malas and Madigas have acquired land of their own, and have become independent cultivators, but this has done little to improve their social status.

Kannadas.

The social structure of the Karnatak districts, Raichur, Gulbarga, Bidar and parts of Mahbubnagar and Osmanabad, is in many respects a replica of the population pattern of Telingana. Here too the Brahmins top the social scale, and many of the Karnatak Brahmins are substantial land-owners and hereditary village-officers. But the predominance of the Lingayat faith in Kanarese tracts has deprived the Brahmins of some of their traditional functions, for Lingayats employ Jangams where other castes seek the services of Brahmin priests.

Bedars.

The Bedars (Fearless) who are found in Shorapur are believed to have entered the Deccan from the south in the 16th century. The Bedars, once a warlike tribe under their own chieftains, still retain certain tribal characteristics and customs and have never been completely absorbed in the Hindu fold. Some sections, such as endogamous Naikulu Bedars, are of high rank, counting among their numbers the Raja of Shorapur and other important landholders.

An important caste in the arid lands of the Karnatak are the Kurubas, shepherds and goat-herds, whose large flocks graze

on the stony wastelands that can be put to no other use. Of the wool of their sheep they weave coarse, usually black blankets.

The cultural atmosphere of Marathwara is in many ways **Marathas.** different from that of the Dravidian areas, and particularly Telingana. The standard of living of the rural classes appears to be higher, and the Maratha peasant is on the whole more independent, upstanding and self-possessed than his counterpart in Telugu districts, and even the depressed classes have not sunk to a level of degradation and humility comparable to that of Malas and Madigas. But though the barriers of caste are perhaps not as pronounced as in Telingana and a sense of village *esprit de corps* mitigates the rigour of the caste system, the major traits of the social fabric of Telugu and Karnatak society are found also in Marathwara where Aryan population super-imposed themselves on a Dravidian substratum.

Highest in the Hindu caste-system, and often in the economically favourable position of landlords and hereditary village-officers, are the Brahmins. Their most important subdivisions are the Deshastha Brahmins, who claim to be indigenous in Marathwara, and have at any rate absorbed a good deal of Deccani blood, and the Konkanastha Brahmins, who hail from the coastal belt of Konkan (Western Ghats) and are comparatively recent immigrants. **Maratha Brahmins.**

The leading landholding and cultivating caste is the Marathas, who claim to be Kshatriyas of Rajput origin. They are a community with martial traditions and a proud past; Maratha chieftains were at various periods of mediæval history independent rulers, and at the height of Maratha power in the 17th century, they controlled a large part of India. Today they have lost most of their political prominence, but remain a caste of highly respected land-owners and cultivators. They are divided into exogamous clans (*kul*), within each of which there are a number of families with separate surnames, such as Scindhia, Holkar and Bhonsla.

There is no rigid division between the Marathas and Kunbis, who form the bulk of the peasant population of Marathwara.

Another caste of Marathi-speaking cultivators are the Harkara, who are believed to have been a warlike tribe of shepherds, and formed a large contingent of foot-soldiers in Shivaji's armies. Today they are settled agriculturists and many of them have attained positions of wealth and influence, being landlords and hereditary village-officers. They rank equally with Kunbis.

The Dhangars are the great shepherd and goatherd caste of **Dhangars.** Marathwara. They are far more numerous than the Gauli cowherds, and have additional economic importance as the weavers of the coarse woollen blankets, which are the indispensable rain-cloaks and bed-clothes of all rural classes. While the Gaulis rank above the Kunbis, the Dhangars are considered inferior to the

peasant-caste, but superior to most of the occupational castes. Unlike the Kunbis, the Dhangars are divided into several endogamous sections, as well as into exogamous clans of the usual Maratha type.

Mahars.

The Mahars are a large, and despite their low status, an important community corresponding in certain respects to the Malas of Telingana. In rural life they are indispensable as village servants, watchmen, messengers and agricultural labourers and have a reputation for industriousness and reliability. In many villages they have small plots of rent-free land as *inam* for their public services and receive in addition dues in kind (*balutas*). Some Mahars have acquired land and considerable wealth, but their social status remains low and they have to dwell outside the villages of caste Hindus.

**Isolated
Castes.**

In addition to the castes of Telugu, Kanarese or Marathi tongues, which occupy a definite place in the social and economic structure of their respective homelands, there are in the rural areas of the Deccan members of communities which do not seem to belong to any of the three major population groups. Some of them may be the remnants of aboriginal tribes, who, driven from their original habitat by wars of land-hungry, stronger population, have taken to a nomadic style of living, while others are immigrants from other parts of India.

Erkalas.

A semi-nomadic tribe occurring in most districts of the Dominions are the Erkalas, basket-makers, fortune-tellers and musicians with a tendency to petty crimes. They are known under various names such as Korwa and Korova, and speak either the language of the locality, or a polyglot dialect consisting of elements of various Dravidian languages. Their social status is only slightly better than that of Mahars and Mangs.

Similar to the position of the Erkalas is that of the Pardhis, who are hunters, fowlers and fruit-sellers, hailing from distant Gujrat and speaking a corrupt Gujrati dialect.

Waddars.

Far more important in the economic life of the country than any of these castes, are the Waddars, the great caste of wandering earthworkers and stone-breakers. They are indispensable in all major public works, such as irrigation schemes and road-construction but even ordinary villages employ Waddars for digging wells, repairing tanks and making mill-stones.

Mussalmans.

The history of the Muhammadan populations of the Deccan and their religious divisions are interesting. These divisions do not determine their place in the economic structure of the country to the same extent as do the castes of the Hindu population, and a Mussalman may engage in any occupation to whatever sect he may owe allegiance. Yet some immigrant Muslim communities have hereditary association with certain trades, and resemble in this respect the occupational castes of the Hindus.

The main strength of the Hyderabad Mussalmans lies in their dominant role in the larger cities. While in most villages they are a small and economically insignificant minority, they have invested the cities with their cultural atmosphere and constitute there a politically and intellectually leading upper class. By their predominance in the higher ranks of Government service they balance the economic power of the representatives of banking and business, which is almost entirely in the hands of Komtis, Marwaris and other Hindu castes.

The only prominent trader community among the Muslims are the Bohras, who claim old connections with Arabia and speak in their homes Gujrati. They marry usually among themselves and are noted for their strong feeling of class solidarity.

Kojas and Memons are other Muslim trading communities, but neither of them is of great economic importance.

More than half of the large estates (*jagirs*) of the Dominions are held by Muslim nobles, and many middle-class Muslims own land in some of the districts. But comparatively few Muslims live on their holdings and take active part in their management, for unlike the Muslim of Northern India, the Hyderabad Mussalman has little attachment to the soil and does not consider agricultural work as a congenial occupation. An exception, are such communities as Baghbans, expert gardeners who came from Northern India with Aurangzeb, Multanis and Mewatis.

The Multanis are a class of cultivators and cattle-breeders, who, like the Banjaras, came to the Deccan as camp-followers of the Mughal armies. Some sections of this community dress like Banjaras, whereas others resemble the Kunbis of Marathwara.

The Mewatis hail from Mewat and have settled down in Aurangabad and the adjoining districts. They are engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry, but few of them have substantial holdings of their own.

To improve the social and economic condition of backward classes and depressed communities Government have established a special branch of social service and allowed a liberal grant for education, and other uplift work.

A feature of administration is the creation of a Department of Statistics by a special proclamation (Firman) by H.E.H. the Nizam on 24-4-1919 A.D. eight years after his accession. It was welcomed by the Government of India.

The Department collects data covering all fields of human activity and supplies them to Government industrialists, Chambers of Commerce, politicians, labour leaders, publicists and research scholars. Statistics collected are made available to the

public in five publications, viz., Statistical Year Book, District Gazetteers, Trade Statistics, Agricultural Statistics and Cotton Statistics. Wherever necessary statistics are illustrated by charts and diagrams.

The department has so far conducted three Population Censuses since 1921; five quinquennial Livestock Censuses since 1920 and two quinquennial wages and Labour Censuses since 1935 and published reports in addition to a score of other useful publications relating to Trade, Agriculture, etc.

To enable the Department to collect statistics of economic interest without let or hindrance Government passed a Regulation for the 'The Collection of Statistics' in 1944 A.D.

Since 1944 a bi-annual census of agricultural land and produce has been taken. Such a census has provided a valuable guide to the Food Supply Department for determining supply and demand. For formulating post-war development plans this Department furnished to Government a large volume of statistics. As the boundaries of statistical work have expanded the Department is being reorganised as the Central Bureau of Statistics and Census on the same lines as such Bureaux which have been set up in the British Dominions and U.S.A.

CENSUS STATISTICS 1941.

Towns	Villages	Population	Rural	Urban
138	22,360	16,338,534	14,144,240	2,194,294

COMMUNITIES.

Hindus			Muslims	Christians	Tribes	Others
Caste	Non-caste	Total				
10,406,462	2,928,040	13,334,502	2,057,475	220,464	678,149	7,944

PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES.

	HINDUS		Muslims	Christians	Tribes	Others
	Caste	Non-caste				
M.	12.5	1.6	24.2	20.9	1.1	66.0
F.	3.4	0.2	9.2	12.2	0.2	38.0

OCCUPATIONS.

Whole-time workers	..	M.	3,852,191
		F.	1,899,629
Part-time workers	..	M.	763,997
		F.	493,622
Departments	..	M.	3,730,587
		F.	5,598,808

Persons.

Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation	..	..	3,344,054
Exploitation of Minerals	..	..	50,230
Industry .. .. .	..	..	647,371
Transport .. .. .	..	..	220,304
Trade .. .. .	..	..	557,770
Public Force .. .. .	..	..	73,352
Public Administration .. .. .	..	..	87,576
Professions and Liberal Arts .. .. .	..	..	115,022
Persons living on their own income	..	..	15,413
Domestic Service .. .. .	..	..	391,857
Other Occupations .. .. .	..	..	248,871

CHAPTER V.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

(i) *Land.*

Past History. Prior to the regime of Nawab Salar Jung I, all business of the State was conducted in only two offices in the metropolis, known by the names of *Daftar-i-Mal* and *Daftar-i-Diwani*. They were under the supervision of *Daftardars*. The Minister's correspondence was attended to by an office called *the Dar-ul-Insha*. The Government had concerned itself with nothing beyond the collection of revenue, for which purpose territories were either farmed out to contractors or entrusted to the sole management of officers called Taluqdars. So long as the contractors paid the amounts contracted for, the Government paid no attention to how much revenue the contractors exacted from the ryots or by what means. Although the Taluqdars were appointed by Government, they did not receive fixed salaries, but were allowed two annas in the rupee and were free to make their own arrangements for collecting the revenue. They leased their taluqs to sub-contractors, and without incurring any expenditure in collection, appropriated the whole of the collection charges allowed by Government. The country was in a deplorable state of mismanagement.

Sir Salar
Jung's
Reforms.

Nawab Salar Jung I became Minister in 1263 F. (1854 A.D.) and immediately commenced his reforms, which began with a gradual dismissal of Taluqdars of the type described above. Other Taluqdars were appointed in their stead who received fixed salaries from Government and were provided with a staff of subordinates who were also appointed and paid direct by Government.

A Board of Revenue was established in 1865. One of the first duties of the Board was to create uniform civil divisions of the Diwani territory in order to facilitate the administration of the country. The Dominions were divided into a definite number of districts, each district consisting of a number of taluqs with fixed boundaries, and each taluq exercising jurisdiction over a definite number of villages. At the head of each taluq was appointed a Tahsildar whose principal duty was the collection of land revenue. He also exercised criminal powers. Over the Tahsildar was placed a Taluqdar with two or more Assistant Taluqdars or Divisional Officers. With the appointment of Taluqdars and Tahsildars and the creation of their respective offices the old system of utilising local private bankers (*sahukars*) for Government money transactions was abolished and Government treasuries were established in each taluq and dis-

district and placed in charge of the respective Tahsildars and district Taluqdars, and only Second Taluqdars were retained in charge of divisions. The year 1331 F. saw the separation of the Judiciary and the Executive as a result of which judicial powers were taken away from the Revenue Officers and vested in Judicial Officers. The posts of Subedars were also abolished during the same year but it was soon felt that the existence of an intermediate authority between the Taluqdars and Government was necessary and consequently in 1334 F. two Sadar Nazims were appointed one for the Marathwara and Karnatak districts and the other for the Telingana districts. In 1337 F. the posts of Sadar Nazims were abolished and the posts of four Subedars were again created which have continued to the present day. The Revenue Secretary was also designed as the Director-General of Revenue. The departments supervised and controlled by him are Revenue, Settlement and Land Records, Atiyat, Court of Wards, Local Government, Statistics, Abkari, Customs, Forests and Rural Reconstruction.

In 1354 F. (1945 A.D.) a Revenue Board was again established consisting of three members, the senior member being the Director-General. Revival of the Board of Revenue.

The headman of the village is called *Patel* and the village accountant *Patwari*. Generally in villages the revenue of which exceeds Rs. 500 there are two *Patels*, the *Mali* or Revenue *Patel* and the Police *Patel*. Up to 1279 F. (1870 A.D.) the *Patels* and *Patwaris* enjoyed inams or grants of land in lieu of payment for their services. Since that year the inams have been resumed and the village officers are allowed to deduct a percentage according to a fixed scale from the revenue collections. Village Administration.

The unit of administration in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions as in other parts of India has from earliest times, been the village, which may be described as an aggregation of landholdings, the cultivators of which live together with a certain amount of union and community of interest. The early Hindu Rajas extended the system of village administration to larger and larger circles, as their dominion increased. The Muslim conquerors of India closely conformed to this system of administration. Only the names were changed and Perso-Arabic official terms were introduced which have come down to the present times. Civil Divisions.

There are at present four Subas, 16 districts (excluding Atraf-e-Balda districts), 34 divisions and 104 taluqs (including Sarf-e-Khas Mufawiza and Zere Nigrani taluqs which are managed by Diwani officials). Each taluq is divided into three or four circles called 'halqas' over each of which is placed a Revenue Inspector called 'Girdawar.' Each *halqa* consists of a number of villages. The absolute unit for administrative purposes as already mentioned is the 'village' which has definite boundaries fixed by settlement and may contain one or more hamlets called 'mazras.' Present Divisions.

The total number of villages returned in 1354 F. (1945 A.D.) is 22,359.

Statistics.

The following are figures for land revenue:—

1944	1945	1946
333.36	342.69	554

(ii) *Customs.*

There was no proper Customs Department before 1860 and the duties levied did not conform to any rules, nor did they follow any plan or policy of a well-regulated system of assessment. Each jagir and even each Diwani taluq and village had its own imposts on goods imported or exported. It was estimated that these imposts, though trifling in themselves, cost the trader about 15 per cent. on his goods by the time they arrived at their destination.

Collections were formerly made through farmers and contractors, known as *Korrorahs*, who were seldom questioned or interfered with in their procedure so long as the Government demands were satisfied punctually and in full. There were so many economic barriers, which the goods had to pass through before they became available for local consumption—harassing restrictions, inquisitorial proceedings and bureaucratic interference had had to be surmounted. In the early days of the Hon'ble East India Company, these imposts were recognised as such an impediment to trade that one of the chief privileges which "John Company Bahadur" sought and later demanded was exemption from them.

1802 Treaty.

A Commercial Treaty was entered into with the East India Company in 1802, in which there was a clause, which forbade the levying of transit duties on all goods passing from British territories into the Nizam's Dominions or *vice versa*. Though this curtailed to a certain extent the village duties, it did not accomplish much, and was generally disregarded. The question appears to have been revived in 1855 and all transit duties and other imposts were abolished and only export and import duty on goods crossing the Frontier and the Octroi levied in Hyderabad and in the Cantonment area retained.

This treaty was concluded with the East India Company for the improvement and security of trade between the territories of the contracting parties. "Whereas a well-regulated commerce is essential to the wealth and power of the State, and whereas a free and secure commercial intercourse tends to maintain the relations of amity, peace and concord between contiguous nations, it was agreed to abolish all *rahdari* duties, which were then haphazardly levied by renters and zamindars on goods in transit within the Dominions. It was also agreed to limit to 5 per cent. *ad valorem* the import and export duties leviable by H.H.'s Gov-

ernment on all articles imported into the Dominions from the Company's possessions and on all commodities purchased in the State for exportation. Article 10 of the Treaty gives the State the privilege of importing, free of British customs duty, through any port or overland from beyond British India, all articles of the origin mentioned in it, inasmuch as such goods of Hyderabad origin could be exported from Hyderabad outside British India free of customs duties. This article leaves the State free to levy customary duties from other than traders under the Company's Government who alone were to enjoy the limitations of the State's duties of 5 per cent. As reciprocity was the governing principle of the Treaty, the Company was also bound to limit its own duties to 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. Although by the Treaty of 1759 H.H. the Nizam conferred upon the British Company, the Sircar of Masulipatam, along with other districts, as an inam, the Commercial Treaty of 1802 restored to Hyderabad its inherent and long-enjoyed right of the free use of the seaport of Masulipatam. This Treaty also conceded to H.H. the Nizam the liberty not only to establish a commercial factory and agents but freedom to develop an all-India coastal trade based on Masulipatam. It was also laid down that Hyderabad's merchant marine, bearing H.H. the Nizam's Flag should receive British naval protection and admittance into British Indian ports upon the footing of the most favoured nations."

"The traders under the Company's Government are not, under the Treaty, permitted to re-vend in the State the produce or manufactures of the State purchased by them therein, as His Highness did not desire the traders to set up an internal trade; and, as in those days the unrestricted export of grains from the Dominions was said to force up prices locally, a 'special license' or permit was needed for the export of foodgrains to British India, as provided in Article 10. This has become doubly necessary under war and post-war conditions. Even the subsidiary force was allowed to purchase grain to the extent that was actually necessary for its own consumption. With a view to meeting the disparate emergent needs of the contracting parties, provision was made, under Article 9, for the grant of reciprocal arrangement immediately on application for the transportation of grain, free of duty, into the territories of the two contracting parties. Thus, it will be seen that H.H. the Nizam anticipated far in advance the control over movement of foodgrains, which has now become so essential to balance the economy of the State vis-a-vis British India."

The Chief functions of the present Customs Department are collection of import and export duty on all dutiable articles, not exceeding 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, an import duty on edible salt at the rate of Rs. 2 per palla of 120 seers; and *rahdari* or transit duty of Rs. 2 per palla on such salt as is transported by road through the Dominions. The Chief Functions.

While existing primarily for administering the Hyderabad Customs Act and for the collection of customs revenue, the

Customs Department is entrusted with the work of collection of excise duty on matches. It is also required to keep a watch on articles, the import or export of which is prohibited or restricted by Government.

The work of collection of surcharge duty on the sale of piecegoods manufactured by local mills as well as the issue of licenses under the Motor Vehicles Act are entrusted to the department.

Revenue.

In 1862 A.D. Customs revenue, under the old farming system, was Rs. 7 lakhs. When Government took over the work of collection in 1871 A.D., the revenue amounted to Rs. 36 lakhs. The steady advance since that year illustrates the development of trade and agriculture or general progress of the Dominions.

The extension of road and railway communications and of large government irrigation systems have mainly contributed to this remarkable development of the Dominions which has undoubtedly a bearing on the development of trade of the whole of India—an index of the essential economic unity of the country. The present revenue is about Rs. 314.63 lakhs.

Legislation.

In 1864, the Sad-o-Panch was brought under the control of the Customs Department and regulated by the Dastur-ul-Aml Sayer which, after receiving the approval of the Governor-General in Council, was brought into force in 1865. The schedules attached to the regulation contained a list of articles, which were to be taxed by weight at fixed rates representing 5 per cent. *ad valorem* and liable to increase and decrease from time to time.

The first Customs Tariff fixed in 1865 on the basis of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, admissible under the Treaty of 1802, underwent a modification by an Act in 1913. The Dastur-ul-Amal Sayer was thus replaced by the Customs Act of 1322 F. Soon after the promulgation of this Act it was represented to Government that it did not fully meet the requirements of the Customs Department. A new Act, which was modelled on the lines of the Indian Sea Customs Act, has been enforced in Isfandar 1356 F. This is a complete enactment which fully meets the modern administrative requirements of the reorganised Customs administration.

The Residency Customs Rules for the realisation of customs revenue and for the enforcement of penalties in the Administered Areas came into force in 1932.

In September 1943, the Government of India issued notifications prohibiting the taking in, or sending out of the Hyderabad Administered Areas of any gold, silver, brass, copper, bronze, etc., either in the form of Hyderabad State coins or bullion or ingots, except with the written permission of the District Magistrate, Secunderabad.

The Hyderabad Administered Areas Notified Articles Movement Control Order came into force in June 1943.

In 1939 the Aircraft Rules were framed and submitted to Government.

In April 1946, the Hyderabad Residency Customs Rules were modified to empower the Superintendent of Customs to call for the records of any merchant residing in the Administered Areas.

In 1933, Matches Excise Duty Regulation was enforced. After joining the Matches Excise Duty arrangements with the Government of India, the State gets its share from the pool on a population basis. Mechanical Lighters Regulation was sanctioned by Government in 1953 F. Excise Rules.

Though there was originally no element of protection, as in British India, when the Commercial Treaty of 1802 was executed by the Hon'ble East India Company, the Customs Department has been ingeniously manipulating the tariffs in the direction of protection by giving relief to local industries. In pursuance of the policy of Government to help local industries, the industrial machinery and certain raw materials and chemicals have been exempted from import duty, and all articles manufactured in the State are brought on the free list of exports. Such raw materials as are required exclusively for the manufacture of finished goods have also been exempted from time to time either on the recommendation of the Tariff Committee or the Commerce and Industries Secretariat. The Hyderabad import and export schedule is compiled and classified on the basis of affinity. The import and export schedule contains as many as 200 and 123 tariff numbers including a blanket clause 'articles not otherwise provided for.' In consonance with the policy of self-sufficiency in essential respects, the department follows the policy of discouraging exports of such goods especially when the supply is inadequate and has to be augmented by duty-paid imports. The tariff policy is so revised as to provide not only necessary encouragement to local industrial enterprises in their initial stage but also to safeguard the interests of consumers without prejudicing the source of revenue in the State. For the facility of trade and the staff, a list of component parts of non-dutiable machinery has been prepared by the department for ready reference. Tariffs.

The most important change in the history of the Customs Department was the abolition of Octroi in 1931 on administrative and public grounds, as a result of which the Hyderabad city is, for its size, one of the most lightly taxed urban areas. Abolition of Octroi.

Remission of duty on the requisites of charitable institutions, such as temples, mosques, dharamshalas, etc.—Import duty is remitted on the requisites of charitable institutions, such as building materials or furniture for a mosque, building material or an idol for a temple, stationery, etc. Remissions and Exemptions.

Other Relief Measures.

As a measure of relief to the poorer classes, the department has recently submitted proposals for the abolition of import duty on coarse cloth, kerosene, bajra and jawar, involving an estimated loss of Rs. 20 lakhs. Milk powder, if imported for free distribution amongst the poorer classes in the famine-stricken areas of the dominions is passed free of duty.

Administration.

Including the British Indian enclaves, comprising about 74 villages, which are inextricably interlaced with the State territory, the Customs frontier cordon extends over 3,207 miles, which gives an average boundary of 534 miles to each of the six Superintendents of the present Frontier districts and an average 110 miles to each of the 29 Amins of those districts and 216 Railway centres are spread over a length of about 1,500 miles.

There are at present eleven Customs districts in charge of Superintendents (Rs. 300-600). Of these, five are Railway districts, and six Frontier districts. The five Railway and the six Frontier districts are divided into 29 pethas, each being placed in charge of an Inspector (Rs. 150-225). In the Frontier districts, the Pethas or Circles are again divided into 72 smaller units placed in charge of Sub-Inspectors' Circles, 171 Chowkis, 716 Faisal Nakas, 216 Railway Nakas, 45 Post Office Nakas, 119 Tip Nakas and 879 Patrol or Jawan Nakas, making a total of 2,258 Centres. Of these, duty is collected at 1,188 Centres.

The following figures are for Customs Revenue:—

Statistics.	1944	1945	1946
	250.60	230.66	270.00

(iii) Excise.**Source of Revenue.**

The chief sources of Excise revenue in the Dominions are toddy juice extracted from two kinds of palms which grow widely in many parts of the Telingana districts and country liquor prepared from mohwa flowers which is mainly consumed in Marathwara. Besides the above, revenue is also derived from opium, ganja and bhang and license fees levied on the sale of foreign liquors, etc.

Auction of Rights.

Before the department was organised the right to sell toddy and other drugs was auctioned by districts, the period of contracts ranging from 3 to 10 years. The country spirit was manufactured in pot-stills which were scattered throughout the Dominions. There was no restriction either on the quantity or strength of liquor thus distilled and duty at the rate of Rs. 16 per palla was also levied on mohwa flowers. In the City of Hyderabad including Secunderabad and Bolarum, similar arrangements were made; but in addition to the auction amount, a special duty of four annas for a pot of toddy of 20 seers was collected. Ganja was freely cultivated throughout the Dominions.

About the year 1910 the Government started controlling ganja cultivation and monopolised the purchase of the produce and then issued it to retail contractors after collecting duty and costs; about the same time all the pot-stills of the City were transferred to the enclosure at Narayanguda. The system of levying duty on mohwa was abolished and instead, a duty was levied on liquor. The City circle for the sale of *sendhi* was extended so as to include villages that were competing with the City sales. Distilleries were also established in Mahboobnagar and Parbhani Districts. The administration of Paigah excise was also taken over by Government.

In the year 1914, the Excise Administration was separated from the Revenue and a separate department was established. Excise Department. An Excise Commissioner and 12 Superintendents were appointed. It was from this year that attention was paid to the control over the consumption of intoxicants. Liquor and *sendhi* shops outside the old *chowkies* of Balda were auctioned individually. The pass duty on opium, at the instance of the Government of India was raised from Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,000 per chest of 70 seers. Contract for the collection and supply of *gulmohwas* to distilleries was also given for the first time.

In the year 1919, the Abkari Department was put under the Commerce and Industries Secretariat. Five more Superintendents were appointed and in the subsequent year four offices of the Abkari Talukdars were established for the four Subahs. In the year 1922, the Abkari Department was retransferred to the Revenue Secretariat. A Deputy Commissioner was also appointed.

From 1924 to 1937 various reforms were effected such as Reforms. the promulgation of new Opium Act, *Shopwar* auction of opium and ganja shops, closure of pot-stills in Karimnagar and supply of liquor from the distillery, creation of Flying Squad Party for detection and prevention of Excise crimes and instead of *districtwar* contracts, shopwar auction of toddy and liquor shops and levy of duty on medicinal and toilet preparations manufactured in India.

In spite of the different steps taken to control consumption and stop malpractices by vendors, it was felt that unless the Jagir's Abkari was also brought under control of the Government and a uniform system established both in the Diwani and Jagiri areas, the reforms effected in Government Ilaqas alone will not be fully successful. So, Commands of His Exalted Highness the Nizam were obtained and the Jagir Abkari Administration was taken over by Government and the shopwar auction system was introduced in all the Jagir areas. The Jagirdars are now paid the full income from their areas after deducting a small percentage towards the administration charges. This arrangement was made for 9 years in the first instance.

Among other reforms introduced during this period may Pot-stills,

be mentioned the closure of pot-stills and extinction of hereditary rights enjoyed by certain shopkeepers in the City after payment of compensation.

Private distillers, who were carrying on their trade without proper licenses and who had vested interests, were made to obtain proper licenses under the rules and regulations prepared for the purpose.

A Government Power Alcohol Factory was established at Bodhan and distillation of absolute alcohol of 99.8° and 99.9° was started which is now being mixed with petrol for running motors. Arrangements were also made for the control of mixing and distribution of power alcohol under the Power Alcohol Act and Rules framed thereunder.

Reduction of Shops.

The number of liquor shops which was 11,265 in 1910 was gradually reduced to 2,800 in 1954 (1945 A.D.) and the number of toddy shops from 21,850 in 1910 to 5,775 in Government area. The total number of foreign liquor shops in Government and non-Government Ilagas in 1954 (1945) is 3116 and that of toddy shops 7,424. Consumption of country liquor which was 10.91 lakhs proof gallons in the year 1914 decreased to 6.38 lakhs proof gallons in 1945. Similarly, consumption of opium which was 25,830 seers in 1914 decreased to 9,921 seers in 1945 (far below the consumption recognised by the League of Nations for tropical countries) while that of ganja which was 10,522 seers in 1914 rose to 19,297 seers in 1945. Consumption of toddy which was 35 crores seers in 1931 fell to 17 crores seers in 1943.

The rate of duty on ganja which was Rs. 4 per seer in 1914 is now Rs. 53 per seer, while that on liquor varies from Rs. 1-9-0 (minimum for border shops) and in ordinary shops Rs. 5 per proof gallon to Rs. 26 per proof gallon; on the *sendhi* tree it varies from Rs. 3 to Rs. 7-8-0 and toddy tree tax from Rs. 2-4-0 to Rs. 10-8-0.

New Policy.

The main aim of the department in introducing different reforms from time to time was to lessen the consumption of intoxicants without adversely affecting the Government revenue. To achieve this, restrictions were laid on import and export of toddy, liquor, opium and ganja and the number of shops is being gradually reduced from year to year. The rate of duty has been gradually increased in order to get more revenue on reduced sale. The strength of the liquor to be sold was fixed. This was to eliminate as far as possible consumption of illicit distillation which was rampant throughout the Dominions and which not only drained away the Government revenue but also caused mental and material injury to the consumer. Chief changes of importance were fixing of time for closure of shops, prohibition of sales of intoxicants to children, sepoys, and Government employees on duty and also to those who ply vehicles for the public.

The Abkari revenue which was about 38 lakhs in the year 1901, has risen to about 678 lakhs including the revenue from Sarf-i-Khas, Jagir and Paigah and other non-Government areas in 1945.

The Tobacco Excise Duty Act was enforced in the Dominions Tobacco. on 1st Azar, 1353 F. (1944). A special staff consisting of one Deputy Commissioner, two Assistant Commissioners, 22 Inspectors, 145 Sub-Inspectors, 65 clerks, 217 Jawans and 6 peons supervises the work.

The Tobacco Excise revenue during the past year has been about Rs. 27,00,000.

The following are figures for Excise revenue in lakhs,—

1944	1945	1946	Statistics.
341.91	494.76	610.00	

(iv) *Forest.*

It was through the foresight of the great administrator Nawab Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, that the Forest Department was created on the 16th July, 1867 A.D.

During the first two decades some of the valuable species found in the forests were declared as "Reserved Trees" and the work of the department was confined to protecting these species, while the rest of the forest species as well as their produce remained under the control of the Revenue authorities. In this manner the department was suffering under the dual control and the effect of this was that areas covered with flourishing big timber forest were excised for the expansion of cultivation.

In 1890 the Government realised that some sort of definite policy was necessary for forest conservancy and an area of 3,490 square miles in the districts of Warangal, Karimnagar and Mahboobnagar was notified as protected forests. The rest of forest areas remained unnotified. In 1900 A.D. a Forest Act was passed with the main object of developing the most forested but backward district of Adilabad. The general forest policy was described in the following terms:—

"The future policy of the Government will aim at avoiding premature dis-forestation and at reserving as quickly as possible all forest areas suitable for conservancy."

The importance of forests in national economy is fully recognised by the Government and to carry out the forest policy of the Government, services of an officer of the Indian Forest Service were borrowed in 1943.

The most important activities of the department are Completion of reservation proceedings, Preparation of working plans, Introduction of systematic protection and improvement of forests, Afforestation in Marathwada and Karnatak districts and Re-organisation of working of the department.

The area of Reserved forest is 4,567.30 square miles, that of Protected forest is 4,292.88 sq. miles and that of Unclassed forest is 687.28, making a total of 9,547.46 square miles.

The Reserved forests form 48 per cent. of the total forest area under the control of the Forest Department.

Prior to 1352 F. there were only two working plans in the Dominions, Nirmal and Asifabad, and now working plans for Nizamabad, Medak and Nalgonda have been sanctioned by the Government while working plans of Karimnagar and Asifabad have been completed and submitted to Government for sanction. A working scheme for Aurangabad has been sanctioned by Government. The scheme for Nanded has been submitted to Government for sanction. It is hoped that the remaining work in this respect will be done very soon. Preparations of working plans of Warangal and Mancherial are in hand.

A comprehensive and up-to-date Forest Act has been sanctioned and is in force now from December, 1946. Forest Contract Rules have been sanctioned by Government regularising and systematising the sales of the forest produce. Reclassification of timber in accordance with the recent ideas about utility of various timbers has been brought into force. Rules regarding free grants framed have been sanctioned by the Government. Proposals for the prohibition of grazing by sheep and goats and enhancement of grazing rates have been sanctioned. All sales on the so-called valuation system were discarded. Forest village rules have been framed. Rules relating to forest offences, *bairoon* areas, grazing, commutation, marking of trees, cultivation of tussar silk, taungya plantation, combined cultivation and hammer marks are in force.

Afforestation.

The Dominions possess a very inadequate and badly distributed area of forest, a large proportion of which is unproductive and the remaining is considerably impoverished. Desert conditions are being created in Marathwara and Karnatak districts with alarming rapidity and are gradually spreading eastwards. As the proportion of forests to agriculture should be 20 to 25 per cent. the department proposes to include the private forest and take up such uncultivable waste as can possibly be acquired under protective measures against erosion and denudation and to reafforest them. In order to extend the forests afforestation is going on in Marathwara, especially in Aurangabad and Gulbarga Divisions. New areas are being acquired and afforested. An afforestation fund of rupees five lakhs has been created by the Government for this important work and schemes of afforestation have been sanctioned. In addition, plantation along Nizamsagar

and Dindi canal is going on, and schemes for the creation of village plantations have been prepared. It is obvious that no real progress can be made in any technical department without sufficient trained personnel. In order to provide this, students are being sent for training abroad as well as to Dehra Dun and our local forest school has also been expanded to train a larger number of forest subordinates. Two of our students were under training in Edinburgh and five in Dehra Dun during 1355 F.

It is proposed to establish a Forest Service, and to create three Forest Divisions. The Forest School has been reorganised. <sup>Reorgani-
sation.</sup>

The following figures are for forest revenue in lakhs:—

1944	1945	1946
59.31	101.99	75.00

CHAPTER VI.

AGRICULTURE

(i) *Tenure.*

(1) Ryotwari
System.

The Ryotwari Settlement System was originally conceived and partly practised in India by Sher Shah Suri, the Afghan King, during his reign in the middle of the 16th century. Later, during the reign of Akbar the Great, Todarmal, his famous Prime Minister, who was in the service of Sher Shah, reintroduced this system with considerable modifications. After the decay of the Mughal Empire, the system became disorganised and Sarbasta system prevailed till Sir Salar Jung I. During his ministry, he introduced at the end of the 19th century the Ryotwari System in the Nizam's Dominions on lines recommended by Sir George Wingate and Mr. Goldsmith for the introduction of this system in the adjoining Presidency of Bombay.

By the Ryotwari System, the Government have direct contact with the cultivator and the cultivator is directly responsible to the Government for the revenue. For this purpose every holding has to be measured and assessed and a record of the cultivator's right of ownership and occupancy maintained.

(11) Other
Systems.

The other systems of tenure are known as Jagir, Inam, Maqta, or Sarbasta, Peshkash, Agarhar and Ijara. A Jagir is a free grant of one or more villages and the tenure may be classed under four heads; *altamgah* or *inamtamgah*, Zat jagirs or personal grants for the maintenance of the grantees, Paigah Jagirs or grants to the nobles for maintaining troops for the Nizam and grants in lieu of certain local payments that were binding on the State. The inam lands are granted for service or charitable purposes, either free of revenue or subject to a quit rent. Maqta resembles the Jagir tenure, except that the holder has to pay a certain fixed proportion of the revenue to the State; it is also known as palampet in the Maratha districts. Under the Peshkash tenure villages are granted on a fixed assessment. Agarhar is a free grant for the upkeep of Hindu temples.

The assessment is fixed, so as not to exceed half the net produce, after deducting the expenses of cultivation.

No tax is imposed for a second or third crop on dry land, but wet lands which in all ordinary seasons have an unfailing supply of water, are registered as double crop lands, the charge for the second crop being half the first crop assessment. Remissions are given, when the supply of water fails. As a rule, all lands are classed under two general heads 'wet' and 'dry.' In

some districts, however, another class of lands called 'baghat' has been recognised by Government. These are lands upon which garden crops are grown with the aid of water lifted from wells and in some cases by flow water as well.

Garden lands are usually assessed at special rates, which are intermediate between the dry and wet rates, otherwise applicable.

In carrying out the settlement with reference to the foregoing principles, the Settlement Department divides the soils into certain classes with reference to their mechanical composition, subdivides them into sorts or grades with reference to their chemical and physical properties and other circumstances affecting their fertility, and attaches a separate grain value to each grade after numerous examinations of the actual outturn of the staple products in each class and sort of soil. The grain value is then converted into money at the commutation price, based generally on the average of ten non-famine years immediately preceding the settlement, for the whole district, with some abatement for traders' profits and for the distance the grain has usually to be carried to the markets. And from the value of the gross produce thus determined, the cost of cultivation and a certain percentage on account of vicissitudes of seasons and unprofitable areas is deducted, and one half of the remainder is the maximum taken as assessment or the Government demand on the land. After this, soils of similar grain values, irrespective of their classification, are bracketed together each with its own rate of assessment. These rates are further adjusted with reference to the position of the villages in which the lands are situated and the nature of the sources of irrigation. For this purpose, villages are formed into groups, in the case of dry lands, with reference to the proximity to roads and markets, and in the case of wet lands, with reference to the nature and quality of the water supply. This accounts for different rates of assessment being imposed on lands of similar soils, but situated in different groups or under different classes of irrigation.

Classification
of Soils.

The assessment thus fixed represents the commuted value of the Government share of the surface cultivation.

At each settlement or resettlement of a district, Government fix at their discretion, the period for which such settlement or resettlement shall be in force. But on the expiry of this period, Government reserve to themselves the right to revise the assessment in such manner as may then seem just and proper, either with reference solely to a rise or fall in prices or with reference also to other considerations such as would require a re-classification of soils or a recalculation of the grain outturn. It may be explained here that Government refrain from enhancing the assessment in respect of any additional value which may have been given to land by improvements effected by the ryots, even if carried out by means of money borrowed from Government.

Settlement.

In the Nizam's Dominions the survey and settlement was started in the nineties of the 19th century and all the districts in the Dominions have been originally surveyed and announced.

Revisions.

After the original settlement was introduced and announcement made, the cultivator on the one hand and the Government on the other had to wait for 15 years in Telingana and 30 years in Marathwara to record changes that might have taken place in the interval. Waste land brought under the plough between one assessment and the next also remained unrecorded with consequent loss to the Government. No check on encroachment by powerful land-owners made on the lands of smaller agriculturists was possible. This resulted in the harassment of the poor cultivator and the interminable expensive litigation he had to bear. To remedy these drawbacks His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government introduced the Land Records System in the State in 1918 for the purpose of creating and maintaining an up to date record of all agricultural and non-agricultural lands and their owners. No provision was, however, made for recording the transfer of lands through mortgages, etc., and for the recognition of rights and easements. This deficiency was made up through the enactment of the Record of Rights Act in 1936. These two measures have proved a great boon to the cultivator and to the Government.

Land Records.

Government in 1938 created for 5 years a separate department of Land Records under a Commissioner, who completed the reorganisation with the result that all the districts of the Dominions have now been provided with an effective Land Record System.

The organisation of the Land Records having been completed, the Settlement and the Land Records Departments have again been amalgamated in the middle of 1944 and the two united departments are working under one Commissioner who is designated as the Commissioner of Settlement and Land Records Department.

Jagirs.

In the Dominions, jagirdars are not compelled to have their jagirs surveyed. Therefore no compulsion is brought upon them but the policy of the Government is to survey all the jagirs. For this, whenever any report of maladministration is received or whenever a jagir is brought under the Court of Wards, the jagirs are ordered to be surveyed. Therefore the Settlement Section is mostly occupied with the survey of jagir areas that have not been surveyed yet.

The whole of the Dominions is divided into Diwani, Sarf-i-Khas, Paigah and Jagirs. The percentage of each is Diwani 67 per cent., Sarf-i-Khas 4 per cent., Paigah and Jagirs 29 per cent., respectively. As discussed above, all the Diwani taluqs have been surveyed and some of them revised once or even twice. Sarf-i-Khas have their own settlement establishment which carries out the survey of Sarf-i-Khas lands. Nearly all the Sarf-i-Khas lands

have been surveyed and announced though with a few exceptions some of them have not been revised. Similarly, Paigahs and big jagirdars are entitled to have their own Survey Department and their ilaqas have also been surveyed and announced by their respective departments though with a few exceptions some of them have not been revised.

The Land Records Section concerns itself in maintaining an up-to-date record of all agricultural and non-agricultural holdings and their owners after the survey operations have been announced, recording the transfer of ownership and any changes in holdings that come in its purview. In addition, this Section is responsible for maintaining boundary marks between fields of different owners to prevent encroachment. But since all the districts have been surveyed, mapped and announced, district Survey Officers are constantly engaged in correcting and keeping their records up to date, repairing boundary marks, defining holdings when this is sought for and assessing waste land brought under cultivation from time to time. For this purpose, every district is provided with a Land Records Officer with enough staff to carry out this work.

Record of Holdings.

The Land Records System, however, has a restricted scope in that it is not concerned with recording the temporary transfer of lands by way of mortgages or otherwise or with rights and easements, occupancy, etc., of the agriculturists and the Government. But this work is carried out under the Record of Rights Act, which was brought into force in 1935. The amended Land Revenue Act provides that all cultivators who are directly responsible to the Jagirdar for land revenue shall be deemed to be pattadar. The Jagirdar as the alienee of the land is entitled to the revenue only and has no right in the land.

Record of Rights.

Under the Record of Rights Act, registers are maintained showing all the rights of the cultivator and the Government over lands and fields in regard to occupancy, mortgages and other rights and titles on the land and provide a correct picture of the distribution of the agricultural and non-agricultural lands in the Dominions.

Scope of Measures.

(ii) Agricultural Practices.

Yellow *jawar*, *bajra*, sesamum, cotton, *tuar* and other pulses from the *kharif* or monsoon crops; and gram, barley, cotton, and linseed are the chief *rabi* or cold-season crops. Of the total area of Government lands cropped 94 per cent. is devoted to 'dry crops,' and 6 per cent. to irrigation crops.

System of Cultivation.

In the Maratha country only two crops are raised, the *rabi* and the *kharif*; while in Telingana there are five crops, the *abi* and *tabi* for rice, and the *kharif*, and *maghi* for 'dry crops,' the last being intermediate between the *kharif* and *rabi*.

As regards Marathwara, the extent of the *kharif* and *rabi* crops depend upon the rainfall. If the monsoon commences in

June, *kharif* crops are largely sown at the beginning of the season; but if the rains are late and the time for the *kharif* sowing has passed, then more land is reserved for the *rabi*. In Telingana, where there is a smaller extent of *rabi* lands, the *kharif* sowing proceeds as late as July, closely followed by the *maghi* sowing. Certain kinds of rice may be sown in the *abi* as late as the beginning of August, if the rains are late; and the *tabi* or hot-season rice crop is sown from December up to the end of February.

Tillage.

The cultivator begins preparing his land for the *kharif* sowing in December or January, and for the *rabi* during the monsoon, whenever there is a break in the rains. The *regar* is ploughed with the large plough or *nagar*, drawn by eight bullocks, only once in seven or eight years, the *bakkhar* or harrow being considered sufficient in intermediate years. The Telingana soils, being mostly sandy and finely divided, require only slight ploughing and harrowing. The land is ploughed first in one direction, and the second ploughing is done at right angles to the first. The ploughing is repeated till the soil is perfectly pulverized and clean.

The land thus prepared is then ready to receive the seed; and after the first shower or two, on the breaking of the monsoon in June, *kharif* sowings commence. In Telingana, after a few good showers have fallen, the land for rice cultivation is ploughed by buffaloes and left for a few days. The seed, which has been soaked beforehand and has sprouted, is now sown broadcast in the fields and ploughed in. But in fields irrigated from large tanks, the preparation of the 'wet' lands begins even before the monsoon. For the *rabi* sowings, the land, which has been ploughed during the breaks in the rainy season, is sown in September or October, as at this time there are usually autumn showers which help the germination of the seed. For the *tabi* or hot-season rice crop, the land is first soaked with water from tanks and wells. The sowings continue for two and even three months, from the beginning of December to the end of February.

The Marathi cultivator has his *kharif* and *rabi* crops weeded three or four times during the season; the Telingana ryot on the other hand, is generally careless, weeding both crops only once or twice. His attention is chiefly devoted to the rice crop, which pays him best, and he weeds that three or four times during the season.

Yellow *jowar*, *bajra* and the rainy season rice ripen about December; and white *jowar*, wheat, barley, and the hot-season rice ripen from April to the end of May.

Cotton is extensively raised in all the blacksoil districts, as well as in Telingana, whenever there is a suitable soil for its production. The short-stapled variety is the only kind which the cultivator grows, as he finds it easiest to produce. In the districts served by railways, cotton-ginning and pressing factories are taking the place of the old system of hand-ginning; and within the last four years several of these factories have been

opened in those districts, the railway having made it possible for the machinery required to be conveyed to parts where it was impossible to transport it in carts. Railway extension has also given an impetus to the cultivation of cotton and superior cereals.

Of the total population of the State in 1941, 31.69 per cent. are engaged in agriculture.

The principal crops in the Maratha country consist of *jowar*, *bajra*, wheat, cotton, linseed, and pulses; and those in Telingana are rice, yellow *jowar*, *bajra*, castor-seed, sesame and pulses. The staple food of the people of Marathwara consists of *jowar*, *bajra*, and, to some extent, wheat; while in Telingana, rice, *jowar*, and *bajra* are consumed. Pulses and inferior grains of many kinds are grown everywhere. Oilseeds include linseed, sesame (gingelly), *karar*, and castor-seed, the two last being grown very largely in the Telingana districts. Besides cotton, san-hemp and *ambari* are the principal fibre-plants, while aloes and *bhendi* fibre are not unknown. Large quantities of chillies are grown everywhere, and *zira* (caraway) and *ajwain* (*Ligusticum Ajowan*) are also grown in the Districts of Bidar, Atrai-i-balda, and Sirpur Tampur.

Principal
Crops.

All the rice and sugar-cane fields are manured, the latter very heavily. The manure generally used is that obtained from the village cattle, and the sweepings from the village, and from leaves and branches of trees. *Jowar* and wheat in the regar receive no manure. Rotation of crops in the Telingana districts is followed in the inferior kinds of soils called chalka. When waste lands are first prepared, oilseeds are sown for the first year; the next year yellow *jowar* is grown, and in subsequent years they are put under *sawan* (*Panicum frumentaceum*) and *Kodro* (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*). In lands of a better description, if the soil has become exhausted, *jowar* is followed by cotton. Yellow *jowar*, being a very exhausting crop, is never grown for two successive seasons on the same land. Where new land is of better quality, such as regar and nilwa and is suited for *rabi* crop, it is usual first to sow *kulthi* (*Dolichos biflorus*) lakh, or castor-seed. These are followed in the next year by *kulthi*, gram, or peas. In the third year *jowar* is grown mixed with linseed or *kardi* gram; after that, *jowar* and *kulthi* are sown every alternate year. In rice lands no regular rotation is followed, but sugar-cane and betel-leaf are sometimes raised. In the Maratha districts the rotation is as follows. When waste land is prepared for the *kharif* sowing, it is first put under *bajra* or cotton; and for two or three years afterwards only *bajra* is raised. Then, successively, *mung*, *urd*, *matt*, or san-hemp is grown; and when the land is in a fit condition for being ploughed, a *tuar* crop follows. The roots of this crop strike deep into the soil and loosen it, thereby making ploughing easy. When waste land is prepared for *rabi* cultivation, *jowar* or *kardi* is sown first, followed by wheat or *jowar* for the next four or five years. In 'wet' cultivation sugar-cane is followed by rice in the next year.

Manures and
Rotation of
Crops.

Fruit and vegetables.

Oranges are extensively grown in and around Aurangabad, Osmanabad, Parbhani, and Nirmal, but at Hyderabad and other places they are found only in private gardens. Ordinary mangoes are produced every where, but very superior grafted mangoes are grown in gardens around Hyderabad. During the rainy season, country vegetables are raised in all parts, but English vegetables are grown only at Hyderabad, its suburbs, and Secunderabad, and also at some district headquarters. Excellent grapes were formerly grown at Daulatabad, and an attempt is being made to revive their cultivation.

Extension of cultivation and agricultural improvements.

The area under cultivation has considerably increased during the last twenty years. Large tracts of unoccupied cultivable land are still to be found in the Sirpur Tandur, Mahbubnagar, Warangal, Elgandal, and Indur districts of Telingana. In the Maratha Districts the whole of the cultivable land has been taken up. The ryots have taken no interest in improving the quantity of their crops by selection of seed, or by the cultivation of new varieties, or by introducing improved agricultural implements.

Implements.

In the Maratha tract a large heavy plough is used for breaking up the hard black soil, which is drawn by four or five yoke of cattle, but in Telingana a light plough is employed. Other implements are bullock-hoes, the *bakkhar* (harrow), and the *tippan* (seed-drills). The ordinary mhot or leathern bucket is the most common water-lift, and is worked by a pair of bullocks. On the banks of rivers and streams, the *yatam* or *bhudki* (a lever-like contrivance) is used by one or two men.

(iii) Research and Propaganda.

Agriculture being the chief industry of the State and the practices being antiquated, Government, with a view to demonstrating to the farmers the advantages of improved types of implements and seeds, soil preservation and nutrition, etc., established in 1913, a Department of Agriculture. The first piece of work which the department undertook to do was to arrest the deterioration of the indigenous of 'Gaorani' a long staple variety, much prized by the Cotton industry. Arrangements were made for the supply of pure seed to the cultivators. At the same time, the Agriculture Department opened experimental farms at Aler, Kamareddi, Sangareddi, Mahbubnagar, Parbhani and Himayat-sagar. An engineering section was also set up during the same period for the introduction of improved agricultural implements and for assisting the public in the boring of tube-wells and installing oil-engines and pumps. As a result of consistent efforts the Department has today experimental farms at all important points and horticulture and fruit research stations and cattle and poultry breeding farms. Cotton research still continues and valuable results have already been achieved. In 1943, a study of irrigation problems was undertaken in two districts. Three farms were organised in the perennial area under the Nizam-sagar Project for the investigation of the economics of mixed farming, a research sub-station at Kandakur under the Dindi

Project in 1944 and a Tobacco Research Station at Madhira, Warangal District.

As the work developed in all directions, it was found necessary to bifurcate the department into Research and Propaganda in 1945.

On the research side, the botanical section is doing improvement work in rice, castor, wheat, jowar, linseed and pulses. Cotton improvement work is being done by a special staff, which is partly paid by the Indian Central Cotton Committee. Similarly, research on the pulse crops is done at Warangal and Raichur under the joint auspices of the Hyderabad Government and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. A scheme for the improvement of cotton in the Warangal tract is also in operation. At Warangal, a Rice Improvement plan is being worked out. One of the most important researches relates to castor. Under this scheme a valuable improved strain of castor, giving a high seed yield per acre and containing about 52.00 per cent. oil, has been evolved and released to the cultivators of the State and several other strains have been sent out for trial in castor growing provinces and states and foreign countries. Analytical work in connection with plant improvement and soil is carried on in Nizamabad District. The Entomological Section is working on the control of the most important insect pests, such as the castor semi-looper, rice hispa, sugarcane borers and the red hairy caterpillar. The study of the storage pests of *jowar* has been completed. Special schemes for the study of pests of sugarcane and castor crops are in operation. The Poultry Section is engaged in experiments to find out the most suitable foreign breeds of fowls and also to improve the local poultry by establishing several improved breeds from it. The Horticultural Section is conducting experiments to ascertain the most suitable varieties of fruits and vegetables. Special attention is devoted to the improvement of the custard apple at Sangareddi and to research on grapes in Aurangabad. This work is financed jointly by Hyderabad Government and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Research.

On the recommendation of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, a co-ordinated scheme for Crop-Weather Observations was sanctioned by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government in 1944. The work is being done at Parbhani and Raichur on the 3 crops of *kharif jowar* and wheat and *rabi jowar* respectively.

At the Government farms and gardens various experiments are conducted to study agricultural problems of diverse kinds, for instance, varieties of crops, rotation, manures and manuring and methods of cultivation and irrigation.

To demonstrate and propagate the results of experimental work, the special staff is employed in the districts. Grant-in-aid farms have been established on cultivators' lands, where simple experiments and demonstrations are carried out. A large number of demonstration plots is arranged in the villages every year Propaganda.

for demonstration of improvements to be introduced. Shows and demonstrations are held at the Departmental Farms and other public gatherings, where lectures are given accompanied by magic lantern shows. Practical training is given to farmers' sons at the Government Farms in improved methods of farming and gardening and in running of power pumping plants.

Achievements.

The department has been successful in the introduction of improved varieties of sugarcane, cotton, castor, wheat, *kharif* and *rabi jowar*, groundnut and rice. As a result of the extension of the area under improved varieties of sugarcane like Co. 213, Co. 290, Co. 419 and P.O.J. 2878, a large sugarcane factory came into existence in the Nizamabad District in the year 1937 for the manufacture of white sugar. The area under groundnut in the Telingana Division was negligible a few years ago. With the introduction of the improved variety, Spanish Peanut 5 by the department, it has expanded considerably in recent years. Two high yielding and long staple varieties of cotton, namely, Gaorani 6 and Parbhani-American 1, have also been produced and are being grown on lakhs of acres in the Marathwara. Similarly, 9 improved and remunerative varieties of rice, namely, H.S. 1, H.S. 8, H.S. 12, H.S. 19, H.S. 21, H.S. 22, H.S. 35, H.S. 38 and H.S. 47, of varying durations and grain quality, 2 of *kharif jowar*, viz., P.B. 1-K and P.B. 4-K, 3 of wheat, viz., P.B. 1, P.B. 2, P.B. 5 and P.B. 12 and 2 of *rabi jowar*, namely, P.B. 1-R, have been evolved and released for general cultivation. A high yielding and high oil variety of castor, H.S. 1 has also been released. The area under all these improved varieties of crops in 1946 amounted to about 10,67,225 acres. Other improvements such as manure implements and cultivation methods, have also been introduced to a considerable extent. Great success has been achieved in the eradication of the prickly-pear bushes by the introduction of the Cochineal insect. The bush has disappeared almost completely, leaving a large area of good land for cultivation and other developmental purposes.

The increased production resulting from the use of seeds and manures alone amounted to 33,673 tons of different food grains.

Research and Experimentation.

Crop improvement is a very important activity of the department and is continued on all the most important crops of the State, namely, rice, *kharif* and *rabi jowar*, wheat, pulses, cotton and castor. The outstanding achievements are the isolation of two promising strains of rice suited to being grown in the Dindi Project areas, where late sown but early maturing varieties are required because of the late filling of the tanks; the introduction of a short duration, medium-fine variety of rice, which has already become very popular in Nizamabad District, namely, H.S. 19, in Districts Warangal and Mahbubnagar; the release of a high yielding variety of castor, H.S. 1, which also possesses a high oil content, for general cultivation in the Districts of Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda and the release of a new variety of *Gaorani* or *bani* cotton, namely, Gaorani 12 having a longer staple

and a higher ginning percentage than the local cotton, for general cultivation in the South-Western Gaorani Protected Area.

It has been found by experiment at the Rudrur station that the prevailing practice of heavy daily irrigation of rice is wasteful and that economy in water is feasible. This important finding needs confirmation by further experimenting in future.

The department awards 10 under-graduate scholarships to students for agricultural training in British Indian Universities, and 2 for post-graduate work at the Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, and the Imperial Sugarcane Research Station, Coimbatore. Education,
Training and
Propaganda

Farmers' Classes are run at the three farms of Himayatsagar, Rudrur and Parbhani and boys of cultivators are trained in modern methods of agriculture and passed out.

Similarly a class for training oil engine drivers is conducted by the machinery section of the department at its Directorate at Hyderguda.

A College of Agriculture has been opened at Himayatsagar, affiliated to the Osmania University.

An effort to increase the area under the cultivation of food crops is continued. The Grow-More-Food Campaign is intensified. Funds to the extent of Rs. 35.70 lakhs are provided for the supply of seeds and manures on *taccavi* and meeting contingent expenditure. At the same time, the Cash Crops Restriction Regulation is in force. Concessions for bringing waste lands under the plough are given.

	<i>Acres</i>	
Area according to Professional Survey	52,927,000	Statistics.
Forests	6,170,000	
Not available for cultivation ..	8,663,000	
Other uncultivated land excluding fallows	3,909,000	
Current fallows	9,159,000	
Net area sown in 1945-46 ..	25,026,000	
<i>Gross area of crops</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
Cereals	11,934,000	
Pulses	4,838,000	
Oil seeds	8,501,000	
Condiments	2,369,000	
Sugarcane	76,000	
Cotton	2,157,000	
Other fibre crops	269,000	
Indigo, etc.	16,000	
Tobacco	83,000	
Others	2,000	
Fodder and fruits	144,000	

(iv) Marketing of Produce.

Production
Estimate.

The total production of food and money crops may be estimated at about 4 million tons shared into 2.5 million tons and 1.5 million tons by food crops and money crops respectively. Jowar production alone constitutes 1.7 million tons, representing a little less than 70 per cent. of food crops or a little more than 40 per cent. of the total production of all crops. Next in rank among food crops is rice which yields about 0.3 million tons while Bajra, wheat and gram return 0.1 million ton each and the remaining 0.2 million tons are made up from other cereals and pulses. Among the money crops, groundnut ranks first in respect of production which may be estimated at about 1 million tons representing 67 per cent. of the cash crops. The yield of Kapas, being second in rank among these cash crops, amounts to about 0.3 million tons, while the production of other oil-seeds and money crops is estimated at about 0.2 million tons.

The money value of the total production of all the crops grown in the Dominion, fluctuates from year to year due to many factors chief of which relate to the trends of the production and prices of the individual commodities. The total production of crops, which has been estimated above at 4 million tons, may, for practical purposes, be considered as normal, although slight variations, influenced by seasonal conditions, may be noticed from year to year. The approximate value of the crops may be put down at Rs. 120 crores. A certain proportion of the agricultural produce is retained with the producers in their villages for household consumption and other needs and the rest is passed on to the consumers at different places through various channels. Jawar, Bajra, Maize and small millets, being local commodities in the sense that they are largely consumed by the producers, are retained in villages to the extent of 75 per cent. of their production. Wheat, rice, gram, and other pulses are retained up to two-thirds of their production while sesamum, safflower, and other edible commodities as one group and groundnut, castor, linseed, kapas and other money crops as another group are retained by the producers to the extent of 50 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively. In view of these varying proportions of these individual or group of commodities, it may safely be assumed that on an average, about one-half proportion of all the agricultural produce, whose value amounts to 60 crores of rupees is certainly retained by the producers and the other half, considered as marketable surplus worth another 60 crores of rupees is disposed of to local consumers, village merchants and other purchasing agencies in primary markets, secondary markets and terminal markets. The methods of disposals of such surplus produce at various trade centres are discussed in the following sections.

Trade
Centres.

The marketable surplus of agricultural produce, which, as mentioned before, is worth about 60 crores of rupees, is disposed of by the producers taking it for sale at a trade centre or is sold to the local village merchants, who re-sell it later on at

same trade centre at a better price. Such trade centres, where the agricultural produce is brought for sale, are known as agricultural markets or simply as markets. These markets, scattered in the entire Dominions, may conveniently be divided into two categories, *viz.*, weekly bazaars and large assembling markets.

In contrast to the temporary weekly bazaars, the large assembling markets, known also as 'Mandis' or 'Gunjs' are daily markets with permanently laid out shops and godowns where wholesale transactions are held among the merchants. Such assembling centres which are also scattered in the entire Dominions, are more than one hundred in number with a slightly larger concentration in the Central and Western parts of the Dominions. Most of the assembling markets are situated on railway lines. Large Markets.

Cultivators are generally financed by local village merchants, or wholesale merchants and adatyas to the nearby assembling merchants who in return make an understanding with the farmer that the produce after harvesting should be sold to or through one or the other creditors. As a result of such indebtedness, the producers are left with little choice to dispose of their produce independently but to sell it to or through their old financiers. In most of the trade centres, diversity in dry measures, uncertified weights and scales, malpractices resorted to in the course of handling produce, muttis or gratifications in kind given free from the produce of the sellers to agents of the merchants and, above all, the book adjustments of the old debts due from the sellers in the latter's sale proceeds are some of the many features of the practices adopted by the merchants so that in the long run, the illiterate and ignorant producers realise that what they are paid for the sale of their produce is only a part and not their total legitimate share.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Agricultural Commission (India) of 1928, steps were taken to regulate Hyderabad markets. The Hyderabad Agricultural Market Act was sanctioned in 1930 and enforced in one district. The enforcement of the Market Act following at intervals in other markets, and during the last 15 years, as many as 31 markets have been regulated under the provisions of the Market Act. Market Act.

The Market Committees consisting of 12 members, elected by licensed traders and agriculturists and nominated by Government, frame their own bye-laws defining the local market practices and fixing the marketing charges payable to various market functionaries in the course of transactions of the produce assembled at the markets. The Committees may usually appoint their sub-committees to supervise and manage proper working of their markets on the one hand and on the other, to settle disputes arising between sellers and buyers, regarding one or the other issues relating to bidding and transactions of the produce.

Grading and
Standardi-
sation.

A survey of marketing problems conducted soon after the Marketing Act was passed, revealed the unbelievable chaos existing in various phases of agricultural marketing. Weights, measures and units of price quotations varied from district and even from place to place; different market charges were based on value, weight or vehicle for the same produce and varied for different commodities in different markets. There was no grading worth mention. Hyderabad passed a Grading and Marketing Act in 1940, on the lines of the Government of India. But the outbreak of the last War and the general inflation in prices have impeded this work in the Dominions. The Act has not therefore been enforced in any place.

The Marketing Department has been successful in abolishing dry measures and introducing uniform weight of palla of 120 seers throughout the Regulated Markets. Attempts are also being made to establish uniformity in matters relating to marketing charges. Establishment of Co-operative Sale Societies is an important development.

(v) Peasants' Economic Condition

Rural
Indebted-
ness.

Poverty coupled with indebtedness is the real curse of village life, and unless it is properly attacked in the economic field, it will be illusory to cherish hopes of improving the external appearance of the villages or of raising the intellectual standard of its people.

In 1937-38 an enquiry was made into the extent of agricultural indebtedness in these Dominions. Working on 312 select villages, it was found that the burden of debt worked out to Rs. 10-0-8 per acre, Rs. 390-13-0 per pattadar and Rs. 30 (approximately) per head of the agricultural population in these villages. From these statistical data, the total debt for the entire agricultural population of the State was roughly estimated at Rs. 64½ crores. The greater part of the cumulative debt was found to be due to arrears, and these arrears to be mainly the result of the exorbitant rates of interest prevailing in rural areas, varying from 10 to 20 per cent. for cash loans and from 20 to 50 per cent. for loans in kind. Further, most loans, carried compound interest. It was also ascertained that owing to these circumstances land was rapidly passing out of the possession of agriculturists into the hands of non-agriculturists and money-lenders.

Acts.

The economic well-being of the people was the primary consideration of the Government. Hyderabad participated in the National Economic Planning of India, which was designed to intensify the economic development of the country in an ordered and systematic manner so as to secure adjustment between the interests of producers and consumers, individuals and the parties collectively. The enquiry into agricultural indebtedness, followed by the promulgation of such Acts as the Land Alienation Act, the Money-Lenders' Regulation, the Debt

Conciliation Regulation and other agrarian laws, regulation of market prices through the Agricultural Markets Act, formation of an agricultural reserve for encouraging cultivation of improved varieties of grains and cotton, concessions and relief to farmers, remission of land revenue, thus reducing the burden on ryots, rural reconstruction, revival of cottage industries, and stimulation of large scale industries, development of coal and gold mining, co-ordination of rail and road transport services and a multitude of other measures intended to promote the economic prosperity of the State, all had a direct bearing on the stability and growth of the population.

(a) All measures to check the evils and to improve the condition of the rural masses had to be adopted simultaneously. Not only the protection of their land from further exploitation but the lessening of the burden of accumulated debt was necessary. Accordingly, the Land Alienation Regulation which was introduced in the two districts of Aurangabad and Osmanabad in 1345 Fasli (1936-37) as an experimental measure, was extended to all the districts in 1347 Fasli (1937-38), and in the same year two further measures, a Money-Lenders Regulation and the Debt Conciliation Regulation were enforced. These proved a success and a blessing to the ryots and with several useful and important amendments they were soon replaced by permanent laws, *viz.*, the Agricultural Land Alienation Act, 1350 F., the Debt Conciliation Act (1350 F.) and the Money-Lenders' Act (1349 F.).

The Land
Alienation
Act, 1350 F.

The Land Alienation Act is the most important of relief measures. It has saved many a small agriculturist from becoming a landless labourer and proved a boon.

(b) The Debt Conciliation Act provides a convenient arrangement for amicable settlement of past debts. Boards are formed for the purpose and have more or less the same constitution and function as those of similar bodies in British Indian Provinces. At first, such Boards were started in heavily indebted taluqs. There are in all 25 Boards working satisfactorily at present, and for the period ending Amardad 1349 F. (June 1940), the number of cases of conciliation and their total value was Rs. 5,885 and Rs. 58.76 lakhs respectively.

The Debt
Conciliation
Act, 1350 F.

(c) The Money-Lenders' Act is intended primarily to regularise all dealing and lessen the burden by fixing the rates. The maximum rates fixed are 9 per cent. for secured and 12 per cent. for insecure loans. The levy of compound interest as well as other charges is forbidden.

The Money-
Lenders' Act,
1349 F.

(d) Further, in order to provide facilities for the working of these measures as also for other agricultural purposes, the Government have decided to establish a Land Mortgage Bank in the State. The Land Mortgage Act has already been passed, and it is hoped that the Bank will start functioning soon. The

The Land
Mortgage
Act.

enhanced earnings of agriculturists since the outbreak of war have however much reduced indebtedness, recourse to Conciliation Boards and the need of Land Mortgage Banks.

**Compulsory
Farm
Labour.**

(e) Another measure aims at removing the existing disabilities of the agricultural labourer. It was at the instance of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva that the Government of Hyderabad passed the Hyderabad Bhagela Agreement Regulation in 1354 F. in order to remove the element of compulsion in agricultural labour. This has been replaced by a Permanent Act.

(vi) Banking Facilities.

**Banking
Facilities.**

Banking on modern joint stock lines, is largely undeveloped in the Dominions. Taking into account the area and population the country still relies to a great extent on the indigenous bankers, shukars and mahajans for its banking requirements. The first Bank of any importance to operate in the Dominions was the Bank of Bengal (now Imperial Bank of India), in 1868, when it opened a Branch in Hyderabad. This was followed fifty years later in 1918 by a branch of the Tata Industrial Bank Limited (since merged with the Central Bank of India Limited). Subsequently various small Joint-Stock Banks have come into being which confine their activities mainly to their own particular areas in the Dominions. Co-operative Banks and Societies first began to function in 1914. Postal Savings Banks, began in 1923, play an increasingly important part in encouraging the habits of thrift and saving among the poorer classes of the community. In the year 1928, Government created an Industrial Trust Fund with a Capital of Rs. 1 crore. The corpus of this fund is utilised in the purchase of shares and debentures and in making loans to industrial enterprises. Early in 1941 legislation was passed, viz., the Hyderabad Land Mortgage Bank Act No. 2 of 1350 F., designed to help agriculturists. Later in the same year, to meet the growing needs of the State, the Hyderabad State Bank Act XIX of 1350 F. was passed and the Bank opened for business in April 1942. The Government also provides a certain amount of credit by granting taccavi loans to agriculturists and by advancing money to Government servants for the purchase of conveyances and the building of houses.

**Joint-Stock
Banks.**

These may be divided into two categories, viz., those registered in the Dominions and those registered in British India. The former are comparatively small concerns and confine their activities for the most part, locally within the Dominions. The latter category comprises the Imperial Bank of India, the Central Bank of India Limited, and since 1944 only, when a small office was opened in Secunderabad, the Bharat Bank Limited. The Imperial Bank of India, who were Bankers to the Government until the advent of the Hyderabad State Bank, has branches at Hyderabad, Secunderabad and Nanded and pay offices at Gulbarga, Nizamabad and Parbhani while the Central

Bank of India, Ltd., has branches at Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Aurangabad, Warangal, Sailu, Jalna, Latur and Raichur and pay offices at Khammammet, Kopbal, Manwath, Purli-Vajinath, Yadgiri, Hingoli and Tandur. These banks provide the same banking facilities as they do throughout British India.

This type of banking has been in existence since 1914 and there are, now working in the more important areas, under the Hyderabad Co-operative Dominion Bank Ltd., as the apex Bank, over 40 Central Co-operative Banks and more than 5,000 thrift and credit societies and Urban Banks. These cater for the credit requirements mainly of agriculturists, small traders and persons of limited means. Co-operative Banking.

In the year 1941 the Hyderabad Land Mortgage Bank Act No. 2 of 1940 F. was passed but owing to difficulties arising from the world war, etc., the opening of the Bank was postponed. Land Mortgage Banking.

As elsewhere in India, these play a great part in providing both long-term and short-term credit, with or without security, for a large portion of the community, particularly agriculturists. There is hardly a village without a Sahukar or money-lender of some sort and the simplicity and elasticity of their methods of business appeal to the uneducated masses. Although the rates charged by them are sometimes excessive they do perform very useful functions and provide credit which the ordinary commercial banks cannot do. Indigenous Bankers, Sahukars and Money-Lenders.

Savings Bank facilities are provided by both H.E.H. the Nizam's Post Offices and the Imperial Post Offices. Postal cash certificates are also available at both Post Offices. Post Office Savings Banks.

There is considerable scope for expansion in the field of banking in the Dominions but progress will be slow until education becomes more wide-spread and habits of thrift and saving are inculcated upon the masses. General.

The law governing banking in Hyderabad is largely uniform with that in British India and the Government carefully scrutinizes all applications for the issue of fresh capital for banking companies.

(vii) Co-operative Societies.

In March 1913, the Co-operative movement took its inception in the State. Its objective was to relieve the cultivators and villagers from the clutches of Sahukars. In the beginning it confined its activities to the peasants of the surrounding country of Hyderabad City to whom cheap capital was provided in the form of Taccavi.

Mr. John Kenny who was in charge of the Co-operative movement submitted a proposal for necessary legislation and the Co-operative Act No. 2 came into force in 1923. It embodied

Rules facilitating the formation of Co-operative societies for the promotion of thrift and self-help among the agriculturists and artisans.

In 1915 the Co-operative Department was put on a permanent basis. In the early stages the Registrar of the department was assisted by three Assistants and the non-gazetted staff consisted of 16 Inspectors and 27 Sub-Inspectors. Later on as the needs pressed increases were made in the gazetted and non-gazetted staff.

The Co-operative movement steadily progressed and the number of societies and their working and own capital increased.

Statistics.

Thus at the end of 1946, there were in all 11,549 societies of all kinds in the Dominions, of which one was the Dominion Bank, one Central Co-operative Union, 46 Central Banks, 100 Urban Banks, 313 Departmental Societies, 11 Stores, 31 Product Sale Societies, 115 Taluqa Development Unions, 90 Weavers Societies, 6 Ghee-making Societies, 4 Thrift Societies, 8 House Building Societies, 4 Fishermen's Societies, 20 Miscellaneous Societies Ltd., 7 Miscellaneous Unlimited Societies, 171 Rural Reconstruction Societies, 4,096 Agricultural Societies, 77 Rural Banks, 6,440 Grain Banks, 3 Sugarcane Societies and 2 Vegetable Societies.

The expansion in the Co-operative movement was phenomenal during the last two years chiefly due to the food policy of the Government. The movement covers the entire field of the economic activities of the country.

Village grain Banks.

The structure of the new movement has the village grain banks as its base. They are affiliated to the Taluqa Development Unions which are business organizations. These Unions have started their working by taking up the management of the local units and the purchases and the distribution of foodgrains on behalf of the Hyderabad Co-operative Commercial Corporation. Till Taluqa Unions of the district will be affiliated to a District Development Union which without taking up any business will advise the Taluqa Unions in matters of business. The District Union will be connected to the Central Co-operative Union, the apex advisory body of the movement. As it is stated in the proposals the new scheme envisages "to give to the villagers their own banks, their own depots for agricultural implements, their own industries, their own production and marketing depots for cottage industries, their own organization for health, cattle and crop insurance and even their own courts of justice at least for petty disputes and their own volunteers to enforce discipline with the moral sanction of the entire community." Under the new scheme Taluqa Unions have been formed in all Taluqas of the Dominions. In addition, 13 Unions are working on non-Dewani Illaqa. Thus the total number of Taluqa Unions comes to 117. They have an authorised capital of Rs. 2.37 crores out of which 58½ lakhs

have been subscribed and about Rs. 42 lakhs paid up. These Unions have been entrusted with the management of local units, purchases, storage and distribution of foodgrains. They were greatly helpful in easing the food situation. In some areas they have taken up the distribution of other controlled commodities such as iron, sugar and jaggery, kerosene and groundnut-cake. The Taluqa Unions do the work of stock certification also for export permits. From the stock certification fee of one anna per palla the Unions have earned Rs. 9,40,474.

The village grain bank is the foundation-stone of the whole structure of the Co-operative movement in the State. Their number at present is 11,578. They are multiplying at a rapid rate and it is expected that in a short time all the 21 thousand villages of the Dominions will have their own grain banks. The total quantity of grains collected in these banks is 1,08,220 pallas (a palla equals to 240 lbs.) out of which 65,105 pallas have been loaned out to their members.

The rural reconstruction work was started in 1938 which is in steady progress since its inception. With a view to extend the benefits of rural reconstruction movement throughout the State the Government have created a fund called the "Rural Welfare Trust Fund." Under the fund the department has organized two centres, one at Patancheru and the other at Sangareddy. They are run by a Co-operative Central Union. These centres concentrate their attention on introducing methods of better living, better farming and better business. The programme of rural uplift includes distribution of improved seeds and manures, repairing and digging soak-pits and drains. baby shows and vegetable, poultry and fruit shows. Patancheru is the great centre of rural development in the Dominions. It is a place for demonstration of scientific methods in poultry keeping, goat keeping, kitchen gardening and fruit and flower growing. In short the work done by the centres practically covers all aspects of rural life.

Rural Recon-
struction.

Rural Reconstruction work for Aborigines is being carried out in Uttoor and Amarabad taluqs. Similarly, Co-operative activities are in progress in the areas under Dindi and Nizamsagar Projects. Proposals for Co-operative Development under Tungabhadra Project and those for training of ex-service-men in "co-operation and rural welfare work" are under consideration of Government.

Keeping in view the present progress, it can reasonably be expected that co-operation will become the sole basis of rural economy of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions.

(viii) *Food Procurement and Distribution.*

Two days after the declaration of War in September 1939, His Exalted Highness' Government set up a Committee to control the prices and movements of essential commodities. At

first an attempt was made to secure the co-operation of the trade interests with the price control organisations. When this method failed, Government fixed maximum prices of commodities, one by one. They also regulated exports, ration supplies and transport in view of the growing shortage of railway wagons and petrol by a system of permits so as to retain for Hyderabad consumers enough of every staple need. At the same time, Government promulgated Foodgrains Control Order, corresponding to one in force in India. In the absence of physical possession of stocks, all these measures were of little avail. The commodities were then decontrolled in the hope of bringing into the market stocks that had been concealed. This hope was only partially realised as the greed for higher profits left large stocks underground.

Government kept themselves in close touch with developments in other parts of India and participated in various Food and Price Control Conferences convened by the Government of India. Hyderabad was also represented on the foodgrains policy committee constituted in July 1943, whose report was the basis of food policy throughout India. However, the Government found that no make-shift arrangements or half measures could cope with the situation. Therefore, a comprehensive plan was drawn up for the control of prices of important agricultural produce, the purchase of large stocks of foodgrains, the rationing of towns and deficit areas and regulation of food supplies to rural areas and non-producing sections and set up necessary official machinery to execute the plan. A Supply Department was created for this purpose in 1953 F. Care was taken in formulating the food policy to regulate the prices of other articles of food value such as pulses, groundnut, til, tamarind, chillies, etc., by controlling imports and exports in order to maintain their usual price differential with the principal foodgrains. At the same time the upward trend of the price of cattle and manure was arrested by putting a ban on exports.

Advantage was taken of the recommendations of the Gregory Food Committee made for the whole of India and the machinery for the procurement of foodgrains was perfected, as it was realised that, without the physical possession of buffer stocks by the State, the mere promulgation of the Price Control orders would not arrest the price spiral which was proving so oppressive to the mass of landless consumers both in the rural and urban areas. A Foodgrains Collective Levy Order was passed in November 1944 followed by the Foodgrains Price Control Order. The rate of Levy was for the irrigated *abi* paddy 2 maunds per acre and for the *kharif* millets one maund per acre for Marathwara and the Karnatic districts and half-a-maund per acre in the Telingana Districts. The above rates were subject to modification according to condition of crops.

The Levy Scheme which was a novel experiment in procurement evoked opposition from vested interests. With the

experience gained in the first half of the year the Levy rates were subsequently revised. For the purposes of Levy collection a vast network of purchasing agencies was spread throughout the country. Government next commissioned the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation to open-market purchases in towns and villages and suggested increasing use of the co-operative movement for the purpose. The co-operative bias given to the food policy by the opening of village grain banks and the establishment of Taluqa Co-operative Unions gave a great impetus to the procurement and distribution machinery.

The need for consulting non-official opinion in all food matters having been recognised, a Central Food Advisory Committee consisting of 25 officials and 50 non-officials representing all districts and interests was set up in October 1944. The Central Food Advisory Committee elected 9 non-official members to sit with the departmental officers in a Working Committee once a week, and advise the Supply Department on all urgent matters put up to it for consultation. A sub-committee of this Working Committee, known as the Quality Panel, was also formed to check the quality of grain supplied to ration shops in Hyderabad City. Food Advisory Committees were also set up in every district and taluqa. Similarly for every village a Village Committee was constituted consisting of village officers and from 3 to 5 non-officials who commanded respect and influence in their villages. Further Government selected four non-official members, two from the Central Food Advisory and two from the Defence Council to tour the districts in order to get firsthand information regarding the working of the Collective Levy Orders. Similarly, non-official members of the district and Taluqa Food Advisory Committees toured in the interior mainly to explain food orders to merchants and cultivators and to acquaint themselves with the local food situation.

Government also appointed three sub-committees of the Central Food Advisory Committee to tour three linguistic divisions of the Dominions and make recommendations to Government for eliminating chances of corruption in the food administration. These sub-committees visited villages and examined the working of the Collective Levy System, godown arrangements and the endorsement of Foodgrains Control Orders. Later anti-corruption squads were appointed to investigate such cases and an Anti-corruption Tribunal with wide powers was established to deal summarily with them.

Towards the end of 1942 when the food position was growing critical, Government decided to purchase and stock essential grains in order to check the rise in prices and conserve stocks. As these operations required large sums of money it was decided to set up a Hyderabad Commercial Corporation to undertake the purchase and supply of essential foodstuffs both for export and for meeting the requirements of affected areas in the Dominions. Government guaranteed the

Commercial
Corporation.

Corporation against losses and provided funds for its transactions stipulating that control over the Corporation's finance be exercised by Government which held all the shares.

The Corporation began work on 1st of March, 1943. Government took over the responsibility of financing the Corporation, and advanced Rs. 1.75 crores for market purchases, Rs. 2 crores for *kharif* and *abi* Levy purchases, bringing the total loan advanced by Government to Rs. 5.90 crores. The Corporation controlled grain shops in Hyderabad City, appointed agents for making purchases and secured the services of the Co-operative Societies and traders. About 1,400 godowns were rented for storing the purchased grain and some 200 odd Local Units were appointed for handling the grain. Later most of these Local Units of traders were handed over to Taluqa Co-operative Unions and branches wherever formed. Co-operative efforts in food administration was expanded.

The Hyderabad Commercial Corporation made large exports of surplus millets and pulses to the Government of India under the Basic Plan devised by the Foodgrains Policy Committee. Such exports exceeded 3 lakh tons annually and were of considerable value to the deficit provinces and states. Large quantities of groundnut, groundnut-oil and cake, cotton seed, gingelly and ghee were exported and in return the State received under the Basic Plan some 7,000 tons of rice and 12,000 tons of wheat and wheat-products annually as well as small quantities of gur and sugar which went a long way to ease the scarcity in these commodities in the Nizam's Dominions.

Food Ration-
ing.

When the scarcity of wheat, rice, sugar and kerosene became marked and prices continued to soar, Government decided to introduce rationing.

The Statutory Rationing introduced followed the approved All-India model. It aimed at group rationing the principal foodgrains with specific rationing of sugar and kerosene. Individual cards were issued and linked the consumer with the authorised retail distributors. Simultaneously with the introduction of Rationing, Government made elaborate arrangements for procurement and took over the actual management of supply of grains to the City in preference to the trade which completely failed to meet the demands which Rationing made in regard to the building up of buffer and reserve stocks.

(ix) *Livestock and Poultry.*

A quinquennial Census of live and farm stock is taken in these Dominions. In the enumeration made in 1945, the following results were obtained:—

Oxen 8,675,269; Buffaloes 2,649,790; Goats 3,923,311; Sheep 5,303,745; Horses and Ponies 99,019; Camels 1,522; Mules 539 and Donkeys 67,101.

The practice of dedicating the stud of or Brahmani bull is common in these Dominions. Large stock breeders keep a few. Castration of scrub bulls is not universal and promiscuous breeding by these cause deterioration in the progeny.

Buffaloes are larger in number in Telingana than in Marathwara as in the former the area under wet cultivation is greater, and for the preparation of paddy lands buffaloes are better suited. As draught animals buffaloes are a valuable auxiliary.

Most of the cattle found in the Dominions are indigenous and of ordinary breed. The following are the main types:— Breeds of Oxen.

Malvi.—This variety of cattle is to be found in most of the eastern half of the Dominions in the Telingana districts from Asifabad down to Mahbubnagar except in parts of Warangal and Nalgonda. The Malvi type is not a milk breed. It is purely an agricultural type which for all purposes satisfies the needs of farming in the light soils and draught purposes. They are very popular. The cows and bullocks entirely become pure white with age. They are good for fast cart bullocks.

Deoni.—The Dongri hill cattle which are known as Deoni are found in the western part of the country, taking their name from the well-known cattle mart in Bidar District. They resemble the well-known Gir breed of Kathiawar. The colour of the Deoni cattle varies considerably but black and white or red and white are most common in irregular patches and spots distributed over their body. This breed is the best milk breed in the Dominions. The bullocks are heavy, good for strong and heavy draught and suitable for work in the black cotton soils of the Marathwara.

The Krishna Valley.—This is another well-known breed. These are to be found in Raichur and parts of Mahbubnagar districts. The cows are fair milkers and the bullocks are large and heavy and good for agricultural work on black cotton soil. The male is generally white with grey patches on the neck but the cows and bullocks are generally white. The bullocks are very powerful.

Ongole.—In the south-eastern parts of Warangal and part of Nalgonda we have the Ongole breed in the Krishna Valley. These are similar to Krishna Valley cattle. The cows of this breed are good milkers and are known to be the best milkers in Madras Presidency.

Ahmadabad Cattle.—This small breed of cattle is found mostly in the hilly portions of Ahmadabad taluqa. They are red with white spots and good for farm work in light soils and draught.

Buffaloes.—Buffaloes form the main source of supply of dairy produce. In the north and north-west and Karnatic parts

of the Dominions we find a good class of buffaloes heavy in size and good milkers. They are known as the Marathwara buffaloes and resemble the Nagpuri buffaloes. In the south of Hyderabad we have a small class of buffaloes and they are poor milkers. The Mahori buffaloes of Adilabad are big in size and good milkers.

There are other types of cattle to be seen occasionally. They are the Khillari, the Nemari and the Amrithmahal in the bordering taluqas.

Sheep and Goats.

Mixed class of goats and sheep are generally reared all over the Dominions. They are found in large numbers in the undeveloped areas of Telingana. They are more in Telingana than in Marathwara because of the large areas of uncultivated lands. The sheep are generally black and the wool is of inferior quality. The yield is not great. Mainly in Raichur and Mahbubnagar, there are white sheep of *superior quality* yielding more wool and of better quality. They are the hairy sheep to be found all over the southern part of the Dominions. Ewes of this breed are good milkers.

The main contagious diseases are the common Rinderpest, Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia, Anthrax and Black Quarter.

Horses and Ponies.

Horses and ponies are mainly bred in Marathwara. The country breed of Kathiawari, Arab and thorough bred strain are the principal types seen. To help breeding Government in the Veterinary Department maintain a stud farm and stallions are also posted in the districts for horse-breeding.

Grazing.

Live-stock find grazing on cultivated fields after harvest. They also graze on current fallows. In Marathwara animals find pasture on the broad boundary lines between fields. Grasses on field borders and along water courses are also available. The estimated grazing land in these Dominions is 35 percent. of the net area sown and 11 per cent. of the aggregate area of each village set apart for cattle grazing is modified and the area is reduced to 10 to 15 per cent. There are natural pastures in some districts. Besides, grass and vegetation, perennial water supply in these areas is of very great value. Government charges a grazing Bancharai cess which varies up to six pies in the rupee according to the extent of grazing land. The straw of all foodgrains such as rice, wheat and millets is utilised as fodder. Besides Kadbi, grass or straw, some milch and working cattle are fed on concentrated food such as cotton seed, gram husk, oil cakes, etc. In some areas fodder crops are grown for feeding cattle.

Cattle Fairs.

Cattle are sold in fairs and bazars which number 184, the important ones being Deoni and Udgir (Bidar), Kurmurti in Amarchinta Samasthan (Mahbubnagar district), Malegaon in Qandhar and Qandhar town (Nanded district), Paithan in Aurangabad district, Srirangapur and Rajanagar in Wanaparthy

(Mahbubnagar district), Gadwal in the Samasthan of the same name and Jalhalli in Deodurg (Raichur district).

The total number of fowls and ducks and other domestic ^{Poultry.} birds according to the census taken in 1945 is 4,754,697.

The Veterinary Department has established hospitals in ^{Veterinary} district headquarters and itinerary dispensaries in all taluqa ^{Department.} headquarters.

The touring staff castrate scrub bulls and takes control measures against epizootica. (contagious disease). Disease investigation is in progress. Animal Husbandry operations are also pursued.

The S.P.C.A. and Rinjerapoles are at work in some towns.

Shows are held and valuable prizes are awarded by Government to encourage improvement of Live-stock.

CHAPTER VII.

INDUSTRIES AND TRADE.

The year 1929 may be regarded as a landmark in the industrial history of the State because it was in that year that the first big step to check the State's industrial decline was taken by the formation of an Industrial Trust Fund with a corpus of a crore of rupees which on account of accumulation of interest, and other increases now amounts to over 3 crores. The corpus of the fund is invested in gilt-edged and other carefully selected securities, as industrial shares while the profits accruing from these investments are utilised in helping small industries by way of loans, grants and technical scholarships. The policy of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government *vis-a-vis* industrial development of the State has since been marked by a desire to strike a balance between the modern factors type and the old cottage type of industries. While all reasonable facilities are provided for the establishment and ordered development of suitable large scale industries, special care is taken to see that the products of cottage industries are enabled not only to hold their own but also continually to improve their position. As a result of this policy, a number of large modern factories have come into existence and a still larger number of cottage industries have been saved from extinction. Two cotton mills, an iron and steel factory, a marble company, a cement factory, a sugar factory, a power alcohol factory, a paper mill and a cigarette factory are among the first category while the second category includes such small and cottage industries as handloom weaving comprising not only the ordinary cotton fabrics but also specialities like the himru of Aurangabad, the sari borders of Paithan, the carpets of Warangal, the Bidri-wares of Bidar, the filigree work of Karimnagar and the lacquer work of Nirmal, besides a number of miscellaneous industries such as biscuit works, match making, button making, leather tanning, etc. In addition to these a number of other industrial concerns not receiving any direct financial help from the State were also functioning before the outbreak of the present war. Among these may be included a coal mining company, four cotton mills, a glass factory, a tile and pipe works and a couple of power-driven match factories, besides a large number of cotton ginning and pressing factories, and rice and oil mills spread all over the Dominions. There is also an Industrial Laboratory established by Government several years ago, performing analytical and research work for industries of the State. A Village Industries Training Centre and a Cottage Industries Sales Depot are also run by the State for providing marketing and training facilities for cottage industries.

The above gives a more or less complete picture of the in-

ustrial position of Hyderabad at the time when the 1939 war started. Only a few months experience of the war period was enough to bring home to the authorities the utter backwardness of Hyderabad in the matter of industries and the urgent necessity of taking all possible steps for a rapid development of the industrial potentialities of the State, particularly with reference to war requirements. The first step taken in this direction was the formulation of a policy that the State should partially finance all important large scale industries such as heavy chemicals, sheet glass and glassware, glucose, starch, casein and other plastics. A number of industrial concerns have already been floated under this provision, such as the Allwyn Metal Works, the Hyderabad Starch Products, the Hyderabad Chemical and Fertilizers, the Hyderabad Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works and the Hyderabad Enamel Works. Another important step taken by Government to stimulate industrial activity was the setting up of a Scientific and Industrial Research Board in order to promote the starting of industries based on the utilisation of locally available raw materials. The Board has several research committees working under it. Very recently, Government has sanctioned necessary funds for the establishment of Industrial Laboratories with a view to co-ordinate and control the activities of the various institutions engaged in industrial research in the State.

It may also be mentioned here that permission has been granted during the past two or three years for starting a number of other industries for which local conditions are favourable. A list of these together with a few details regarding each industry will be found below. It is expected that they will be able to stand on their own even after the return of normal times.

Plans are also being formulated and blue prints prepared for starting more industries in the post-war period—industries based on the local availability of raw materials and the presence of other favourable factors.

This is located at Shahabad-Deccan on the G.I.P. Railway. Originally established by the Shahabad Cement Co., Limited, which was registered in November 1921, the factory now belongs to the group of Associated Cement Companies, Limited, which was formed by a merger of 13 factories in 1936.

Shahabad
Cement
Factory.

The Shahabad Factory started operations in August, 1925.

The raw materials used by this factory are the well known "Shahabad Limestone" of which there are considerable deposits in the State and which are of such chemical composition as to ensure the manufacture of Portland Cement of the finest quality conforming to the latest British standard specification. The limestone is obtained from the Company's own quarries located 3½ miles from the site of the factory from where it is brought on the Company's own light railway. The clay deposits are within a mile of the factory.

Originally the annual output was 40,000 tons with one kiln unit; but now there are three kiln units and the annual output has increased to two lakh tons.

The total number of operatives at present employed is 3,200.

The factory supplies cement to several Indian railways and at present, Bombay, Poona, Southern Maharatta country and Hyderabad State are the principal consuming centres. Over 2¼ lakh tons of cement were produced by this factory for the construction of Mettur Dam (in South India) which is one of the largest dams in the world.

The cement manufactured is the well-known "*Charminar*" brand.

Hyderabad
Chemical and
Pharmaceuti-
cal Works
Limited.

The Company was registered on 28th September, 1941 with an authorised and issued capital of Rs. 5 lakhs which was fully called up within one year. The Industrial Trust Fund is also a shareholder to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh. The Company started manufacturing its products in February, 1942.

The testing and manufacturing departments are equipped with up-to-date machines mostly fabricated on the Company's own design in India. The maximum capacity is 1,500 lbs. liquid preparation and about 200 lbs. of solid preparation per day. The number of persons at present employed is about 150.

The Hyder-
abad Chemi-
cals and
Fertilizers
Limited.

The Company was established in October, 1942. The important commodities to be manufactured are Sulphuric Acid, Nitric Acid and Hydrochloric Acid, Alum and Iron Sulphate, Coal Carbonisation and Wood Distillation products, Acetic Acid, Wood Tar and Charcoal, etc. The strength of labour employed at present is about 450. It will, however, eventually increase to some thousands when the factory will be in full swing.

Taj Clay-
Works
Limited.

Originally started as a private concern about 11 years ago, the Company was registered as a limited concern on 26th August, 1937. The factory is designed to manufacture the China-ware, Porcelain, Electrical Insulators, Chemical wares, Jars for Acids, Stoneware pipes, Sanitary ware, Glazed tiles, Mangalore tiles, Terra-cotta, Fire bricks, Hollow-bricks, Taj bricks, Cement multicoloured products such as flooring tiles, benches, stools, etc.

The authorised and issued capital of the Company is Rs. 10 lakhs. The Company has been paying a dividend of 6¼ per cent. from the very first year of its functioning.

The Singareni
Collieries
Company
Limited.

History.—Coal is being mined in two coalfields of the Company at Kothagudium and Tandur. The Kothagudium mines have taken over the production of the Singareni Coalfields.

Quality of Coal.—The seams are uniform in quality and the round coal grade has a calorific value of 12,000 over British Thermal Units (moisture free basis).

Plant and Equipment, Tandur.—The major plant in the power house consists of

Two 22000 lbs./hour evaporating capacity B. and W. Boilers,

Two 1000 K.W. Westinghouse Generating Sets, and
Eight air compressors both steam and electrically driven with capacities ranging from 250 up to 1100 cb. ft. per minute.

The electrical load reaches 1000 K.W. The mine is ventilated by two fans which pass 250,000 cb. ft. of air per minute. There are two water tanks on the surface which supply water to the boiler plant and for drinking water for the population.

There are mechanical and electrical workshops at both Collieries and an up-to-date screening plant for cleaning coal. Underground haulage roadways are equipped with electrically driven pumps. The quantity of water pumped from the underground is approximately 800 g.p.m. at Tandur and 2400 g.p.m. at Kothagudium. Jack-hammer drills operated by compressed air are employed for putting short holes in the coal in the headings. There are stores buildings in each coalfield.

The factory is situated at Sirpur-Kaghnagar, N.S. Railway Station on the Kazipet-Balharshah main line. The authorised capital of the company is Rs. one crore out of which Rs. 45,00,000 have so far been issued. Messrs. The Hyderabad Construction Company, Ltd., are the Managing Agents of this company.

The mills are equipped with Walsleys paper machine and is supposed to be the best and most up-to-date machine working in India.

The factory started work early in April, 1942. It is now working to its full capacity and its paper is distributed all over India, mainly to Hyderabad and Bombay and some extent to Madras, C.P. and Berar.

The Company provides employment to about 2,500 persons including those working in the bamboo forest.

The Company was floated in the year 1937. The factory is situated at Shakarnagar, N.S. Railway, in the Nizamabad District. The whole of the authorised capital of the Company Rs. 35,00,000 has been issued and subscribed. The Managing Agents are H.E.H. the Nizam's Industrial Trust Fund who have appointed Messrs. The Hyderabad Construction Company Limited, as their representatives.

The factory is equipped with an up-to-date Mirrless Watson Plant and a Dorr Clarifier has also been installed to ensure better and uniform quality of sugar. It has a capacity to crush 1,500 tons of sugar-cane per day. The factory owns its own farms covering

an area of about 5,000 acres, the cane from the factory farms being mainly brought by the factory's light railways. The whole sugar manufactured by the factory is consumed within the State. The factory provides employment to about 4,000 persons in the Factory besides 10,000 persons who work on the sugar-cane farms owned by the Factory.

Textile Mills.

1. (a) *Cotton Industry*.—The average area under cotton cultivation in the State is about 31,88,000 acres, *i.e.*, about 23 per cent. of the total land under cotton cultivation in the whole of India as shown below.

	<i>India.</i>	<i>Hyderabad.</i>
Average acreage from the years 1941-1945 ..	1,48,03,000	31,88,000 acres.
Average yield in tons for the years 1941 to 1945 ..	2,53,000	4,65,250 tons.

In production of raw cotton, this State stands fourth among the provinces and the States, the total annual output being 2,53,00 bales of the total cotton production of India.

Ginning.—Ginning and pressing of cotton has been licensed under Clause 63 of the Hyderabad Factories Act IV of 1923. Hyderabad was the first to legislate against watering of cotton, and other malpractices in cotton presses. There are altogether about 302 ginning and pressing factories in the State. The total number of bales pressed in the year 1946-47 is as follows:—

	<i>Bales</i>
Telingana	17,566
Marathwara	2,62,153
Total ..	<u>2,79,719</u>

Cotton Textiles.—The textile industry as a whole occupies the third place in value of products, among large scale mills in the State and the following statement gives the number of spindles and looms working in each mill and also showing the output during the year 1945-46.

Name of Mill	No. of spindles	No. of looms	Cotton consumed in lbs	Yarn produced in lbs.	Cloth manufacturing in lbs.	Value of goods manufacturing in O.S. Rs.
1. Aurangabad Mills, Ltd., Aurangabad	5,20,798	8,858	34,53,348	26,36,949	13,10,070	12,55,777
2. Azam Jahi Mills, Warangal	1,20,317	419	64,26,463	33,99,125	44,24,052	84,32,526
3. D.B.R. Mills Ltd., Hyderabad	25,203	529	30,78,782	25,91,588	22,82,502	12,98,750
4. M.S.K. Mills Ltd., Gulbarga	25,664	546	68,30,158	47,57,543	34,04,989	67,99,427
5. Hyderabad (Dn) Spinning & Weaving Mills, Hyderabad, Dn.	2,987	3,551	12,63,825	8,28,796	4,48,788	5,66,588
6. Osmanshahi Mills Ltd., Nanded	22,589	516	29,61,753	19,50,331	40,88,423	50,93,392

As Hyderabad is a large cotton producing centre in India, and the total production of its mills is less than one-third of the cloth and yarn requirements of the State, the textile industry has great scope for expansion. It is proposed to expand and improve the present mills, and also to erect four new textile mills, plus an additional spinning mill, intended primarily to produce yarn for the handloom weavers. The expansion proposed is roughly 4 per cent. of the all-India textile expansion planned during the post-war period for which additional 4,04,540 spindles (including 50,000 spindles set apart for the handloom industry) and 7,111 looms are required.

Handloom weaving is by far the largest cottage industry in the State. It is spread over the whole of the Dominion, the total number of looms being 1,12,000 and the southern districts known as Telingana having the largest number of them. The industry gives employment directly or indirectly to about 4,50,000 persons.

Hand-Loom Weaving.

Silk fabrics are manufactured at Siddipet, Armoor, Sangareddy, Hanamsagar, Mudgal and Dotihal. Mixed fine saris are made at Narayanpet and Gadwal. Chutki or ties design rumals are made at Pochampally, Bhongir and Warangal. Himru and Mashru are made at Aurangabad and sari borders and pagdis are made at Paithan.

Silk.

There are 5,888 looms engaged on silk and art silk fabrics, which are generally mixed with gold lace. There is a good demand for silk fabrics and the looms are busy practically throughout the year except for short periods when the weavers leave the place for sale of cloth. Of the remaining looms it may be said that about 50 per cent. are engaged throughout the year while the rest work for periods ranging from 3 to 6 months.

Wool.

There are 14,000 looms engaged on wool. The wool weavers belong to the Dhangar community who weave ordinary kambals for sale in the local market. They remain busy in weaving for about eight months in the year.

Specialities.

Some well-known artistic specialities of the State are Himru and Mashru consisting of cotton yarn for warp and silk for weft and are woven in spotted, striped or elaborate floral designs on satin ground.

Kamkhab.

Kamkhab is a silk cloth highly ornamented with gold and silver thread and is used for veils, head-dresses and bridal-robos. Paithan and Aurangabad have been the renowned centres of this industry from very early times.

Brocades and Sari Borders.

Composed of an elegant mixture of cotton and silk having pretty devices of flowers and other designs ingeniously looped with gold and silver thread while weavings are also produced at Paithan.

Hand-made Gold Thread and Wire.

Hand-made gold thread and wire of Paithan and Aurangabad also deserve notice. Bars of silver are thickly coated with gold thread and are then passed through a series of holes drilled in a steel-plate until the bar of metal, originally about 7 inches in length has been stretched to the length of several hundred yards. When sufficiently fine it is fit for the brocade on kamkhab but if required for gold thread, it has to undergo the operation of flattening, and is then termed as Balda. Six or eight bobbins having fine gold wire wound upon them, are fixed on spindles or a frame, the ends of wires being made to pass between two sticks placed upon the edge. They are then led over the polished surface of a steel anvil, and there receive a slight blow from a small hammer which is equally highly polished. As it becomes flattened it is drawn along.

Mixed Fabrics.

Check pattern solid border saris of Narayanpet are noted for their superior workmanship and are largely exported to various parts of British India such as Poona, Sholapur, Bombay and Baroda. Narayanpet is a flourishing commercial centre, connected with Saidapur Station on the G.I.P. Railway by a feeder road. Mixed fabric saris and cholkhans (bodices) of Gulbarga, Kopbal, Kinhal and Narayanpet are very popular.

Pure Silks.

Sangareddi silks known as Tapta cloth; silk patolas of Jalna (saries) woven on the tie and dye system according to a given pattern and adjusting each thread in the course of weaving.

Bundani work Rumals known as Telya-Rumals, Lungis and Turbans of Warangal and Nalgonda are a few of the other specialities.

Carpets and Rugs of Warangal are famous for their excellence in India and have commanded admiration and enquiries in several European exhibitions. The industry of carpet making is specialised by a colony of Mohammedan Sheiks of the Sunni Sect, who are said to be the descendants of Persian settlers who came with the Mohammedan armies of invasion. The carpets made are of three kinds. silk, cotton and woollen. The woollen rugs and pile carpets called "Galicha" and "Kalin" respectively have a warp of strong cotton or flax and the pile of coloured wool knotted into each warp thread. The designs on the carpets can be traced to Persian patterns. The size is seldom over 15 yards long and from 1 yard to 6 yards wide, while the price is from Rs. 3 to 40 per square yard according to the quality, design, and the number of stitches. In Exhibition of 1851 held in London, the very finest rugs exhibited were from Warangal. Carpets and Rugs.

The basic material employed for the manufacture of Bidriware consists of an alloy made of zinc and copper mixed in certain proportion. The peculiarity of the alloy is that it assumes jet-black colour when treated with materials of alkaline nature. The first process is to cast the articles that are to be made. Then the rough castings are filed, or turned on lathe if round, and then finished off with emery paper, charcoal and sweet oil. Then the surface is temporarily blackened by moistening with a solution of copper sulphate. Next the design is drawn and engraved. Pure silver sheets of wires is hammered and inlaid in the grooves, filed and polished off. Then the articles are gently heated and a certain earth found in Bidar containing saltpetre is smeared to get the background as the contract to the design in silver. Bidriware.

The designs employed are of variegated nature and unique in conception. The more attractive of these designs are adopted from the ornamentations of the Bidar Fort and the surrounding monuments, animal designs are rare on Bidri work, but the fish ornament in water bowls seems to have been introduced from very early times. The original uses of Bidri-ware were in connection with the smoke of huqqa, the offering of pan, supari and cardamoms, drinking water ablution and a few other miscellaneous purposes. Of late numerous articles of modern use are produced such as cigar and cigarette boxes, ash trays, matchboxes, flower vases, bangles, buttons, links, pins, etc.

These consist of Nirmal palanquin, trays, chairs, tables, chess-sets and ganjiphas (Indian playing cards), screen panels, toys in imitation of animals, birds, vegetables, fruits, etc., all of which are made in wood and lacquered in different colours by the artisans in their homes and are highly appreciated. Nirmal Work.

Karimnagar has long been noted for its fine filigree and wire work of superior quality showing exceedingly delicate workman- Filigree Work.

ship of local goldsmiths. Ittardans (perfume holders), cigarette cases, trays, small boxes, broaches, to mention only a few are very attractive in design and workmanship.

(ii) *Trade.*

The Dominion is one of the twenty blocks into which India is divided for inter-Statal trade. As the country is agricultural, a large quantity of field produces as well as industrial raw materials are exported from the State. Imports of goods and food-grains from other areas are regular. -

In 1946 the total value of trade aggregated to Rs. 77 crores. It is said to be a record for the last hundred years. Imports represented Rs. 36.96 crores and exports 36.10 crores, the preceding quinquennial average being 28.39 crores and 28.24 crores.

The balance of trade in merchandise alone stood at 86 lakhs in favour of Hyderabad. Imports usually consists of foodgrains and pulses, raw materials, manufactured articles and other miscellaneous goods. Their values in 1946 were 5.53 lakhs, 6.18 lakhs, 20.19 lakhs and 5.06 lakhs.

Exports represented in 1946 cereals and pulses Rs. 5.92 lakhs, raw materials 27.52 lakhs, manufactured goods 1.79 lakhs and others 87.00.

CHAPTER VIII.

COMMUNICATIONS

(i) *The Railways.*

The first section of line of what at present constitutes H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railway was opened for traffic on the 9th of October, 1874. This was a line 115 miles, from Wadi to Secunderabad. The capital for this line was provided by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government but the details of its construction and working were undertaken by the British Government. For the first four years (1874-1878) the line was worked by the G.I.P. Railway Company, for next six years (1879-1884) by the State Railway Agency and from January, 1885 to 31st March, 1930 by H.E.H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company Limited which was formed in London in 1883 and which in pursuance of a contract dated 27th December, 1883, had acquired all rights of working and management of the existing line and of constructing new Railways in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions. Within a short space of 4 years (1885 to 1889) of H.E.H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company's taking over the line another 200 miles were added, from Secunderabad to the Eastern Frontier with British India, near Bezwada. In the same period a short branch line, 16 miles long, connected the Singareni Collieries in the Dominions with the main line at Dornakal. Ten years later the Hyderabad Godavari Valley Line, (386 miles) from Secunderabad to Manmad was completed which resulted in the opening up of a rich Marathwada tract of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions and in providing an outlet for its produce in the Bombay market. A branch to this line 50 miles long, from Purna to Hingoli was opened in 1912.

Apart from branch lines, two important main lines were projected and completed in the last 2 decades, viz., (1) the Secunderabad-Dronachellam line which was opened for through traffic in 1928 providing a through metre gauge connection with Southern India, and (2) the Kazipet-Balharsha line which also was opened for through traffic in 1928 and which constitutes the shortest route between North and South India. Develop-
ments.

An outstanding event in the history of H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railway was its acquisition by the State from the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company Limited on 1st April, 1930. The additions to the mileage after the taking over by Government include the extension of the Vikarabad-Bidar Railway to Purla-Vaijnath (110 miles) thus opening up the rich Manira Valley and a small branch line (12 miles) known as the Jankampet-Bodhan Railway which serves the sugar-cane growing area, and the sugar factory at Bodhan (Shakar Nagar).

Work on the construction of a Metre Gauge Branch line from Mudked to Adilabad (101 miles) was commenced at the close of the year 1938-39 and the earthwork and bridge work were practically completed by 15th October, 1941. Further work was deferred on account of the war and mainly because of the difficulty of obtaining materials particularly steel and permanent way. The unfinished portion of the construction work has since been taken in hand and it is anticipated that the first 30 miles of this branch line will be opened for traffic in June, 1947.

Further plans include the construction of 562 miles of railway track. Spade work has already commenced.

The total mileage now comprising H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railway is 1360 of which 688 miles are broad gauge and 672 metre gauge. Of these 1,360 miles and 1,302 miles are actually owned by H.E.H.'s Government and the remaining 58 miles which are in continuation of the main lines are owned by the Government of India but worked by H.E.H. the Nizam State Railway.

Financial Aspects.

The total up-to-date capital invested by the Government on its railway system (excluding the sections owned by the Government of India) is a little over 15 crores and the net yield in 1945-46 amounted to 18.9 per cent. on the capital while the yield on Indian Railways as a whole for the same year was only 8.51 per cent.

Rail-Road Co-ordination.

An outstanding achievement in the recent history of H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railway is the successful co-ordination of rail and road transport. The Government of His Exalted Highness has given a definite lead in India in this matter by undertaking a comprehensive scheme for the co-ordination of rail and road transport under one administration. A small beginning was made in 1932 by operating 27 buses over 280 route miles; at present the road fleet owned by H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railway totals 651 motor vehicles operating over 4,000 route miles.

Financial Aspects of the State Railway Road Services.

The total capital invested by the Government on its road transport system up to the end of March, 1946 was Rs. 1.02 crores and the net yield for 1945-46 was 13.1 per cent. of the capital at charge. The gross earnings in that year amounted to Rs. 1.00 crore and the net earnings to Rs. 0.13 crore; the operating ratio was 86.7 per cent.

Air Transport.

A further development in the co-ordination of all forms of transport in Hyderabad State was achieved by the formation early in 1938 of an Air Department under the State Railway Administration. This department undertook the training of personnel for air line operation, for the operation of charter service and for the loan of machines and technical staff to the State Aero

Club. For a short while a bi-weekly air service on the Hyderabad-Bangalore-Madras route was operated. Soon after the outbreak of war the entire resources of the Air Transport organisation of the Railway were placed at the disposal of the Government of India and the only activities of the Air Department were a limited amount of charter flying. Since the cessation of hostilities a company, The Deccan Airways Limited, with its headquarters at Hyderabad (Deccan) was formed with H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railway as one of the Major shareholders and the General Manager of the Railway as the chairman of the Board of Directors. This company is now operating air services between Hyderabad (Dn.) and Madras, Bangalore, Bombay and Delhi.

The administrative control of the Railway is vested in a Railway Board, who are responsible to the Government for the efficient working of the Railway. The Prime Minister of the State is the President of this Board and one of the Members of the Council of Ministers is the Vice-President.

The executive control of the Railway is vested in a General Manager who is responsible to and works directly under the Railway Board. The business of the Railway is divided into the eight departments each under a head responsible to the General Manager.

Within the framework of the General Food Rationing Scheme in the State the Railway has its own organisation for the procurement and distribution of foodgrains to its staff both at headquarters and on the line. The purchase of controlled foodgrains, viz., rice, wheat and jawar is made through the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation set up by the Government; other commodities are obtained by direct purchase with the direct assistance where necessary of the Supply Department of Government or the Hyderabad Co-operative Commercial Corporation. The total number of employees served by the Railway during 1946-47 was about 21,000, but the actual number of persons (including families of employees) catered for by the Railway Food Organisation was about 90,000. The commodities supplied by the Railway Food Organisation are:

Rice, wheat, Jawar, Toowar, Urud and Moong shells, Salt, Chillies, Tamarind, Jaggery and Sweet oil.

During 1946-47 food-stuffs costing over 60 lakhs were purchased and issued to staff at concessional rates in conformity with the principles observed by the Indian Government Railways.

(ii) Roads and Communications.

The total mileage of the P.W.D. Roads in the State as it exists at the end of 1946 is 5,369 miles. The existing roads

have been divided into the following classifications:—

National Highways 793 miles, Provisional Highways 1,288 miles and Major District Roads 3,288 miles.

In 1940, a Road Programme was drawn up proposing the construction of 3,101 miles in a period of 5 to 8 years. But this programme has now been completely changed and considerably expanded under the Post-war Road Development Scheme. According to this scheme the following mileages of roads under different classes are proposed to be constructed.

National Highways 893 miles, Provincial Highways 1,546 miles, Major District Roads 11,104 miles, Minor District Roads 3,915 miles and Villages Road 7,076 miles, making a total length of 24,474 miles.

The expansion scheme will be taken up in four panels of five years each. When completed this will give the country 0.29 miles of road per sq. mile of the Dominions. The cost is estimated at 705 lakhs.

For the present it is proposed to dust-proof the National Highways up to a length of 30 miles radiating in four directions from Hyderabad City and a portion of this work, *i.e.*, for a length of 10 miles along each road has been started.

With a view to give an incentive to the Road programme as contemplated, a separate Highway Department is being formed under the guidance of an independent Chief Engineer selected for this purpose.

In order to accelerate the progress of work, machinery at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.4 crores is being purchased partly from surplus war materials, partly from the United States of America and the United Kingdom. A major part of the machinery which mostly consists of Road Rollers, Pan and Concrete Mixers, Pumps, Road Graders, Road Scrapers, Road Rooters, Bull Dozers and Angle Dozers, etc., is on its way and is expected that they would be delivered shortly.

The State Government has been providing an allotment of Rs. 1.0 crore annually for the construction of roads. With the advent of Highway Department constituted recently, it is expected that further increase in the construction of new roads will be realised.

(iii) Post.

Postal service in the Dominions in the beginning was conducted through a private agency on a contract basis which covered a period of several years. It was reorganised during the reign of Nawab Sikander Jah (1803-1829) and later on during the reign of Nawab Nasir-ud-dowla (1829-1875). A Taluq by the name of Dhomi with an annual income of

Rs. 18,000 was conferred upon the Postal contractor to carry on his work. This was a compensation for carrying Government letters but the contractor was given permission to carry letters of private persons, the income from which was his own.

During the closing years of Nawab Afzal-ud-Dowlah's reign (1857-1869) the contract system was abolished and the Government established a Postal Department with Nawab Shah Sawar Jung as the first Superintendent of Posts. Rules and regulations were framed, stamps were issued and postmarks were introduced to deface the stamps. Post Offices were opened at District Headquarters in the Dominions, the Head Post Office being established at Hyderabad, within the old fortified city. Railway routes were few and far between and the mode of conveyance then was by postcart or by mount. Postal runners changed at every 5 miles or $2\frac{1}{2}$ 'Kos' but carts and mounts changed at double the distance. Thus letters, etc., from one stage to another reached their destinations at varying times according to the distance. During rains the postal communications were held up for a number of days or weeks owing to bad roads and rivers in floods.

Hitherto letters addressed to British India were not transmitted unless postage stamps of both Governments were affixed; but by the reforms of 1912 the compulsion of the use of H.E.H. the Nizam's postage stamps was removed.

Prior to 1916 as the postmen, mail runners and mail peons belonged to the lower cadre, they had to work without a holiday and leave was granted without payment of any allowance or pay. In 1916 postmen were entitled to pensions and leaves. Subsequently mail runners and mail peons too were granted similar amenities. This they really deserved as they had to work day in and the out in every season. The basic pays of these low paid employees were revised in 1946.

Prior to 1938 there existed no system of exchange of Money Orders between H.E.H. the Nizam's Postal Department and the Imperial Post Office. The introduction of this system met a long-felt need of the public.

The system of Express Delivery was introduced in 1943. Under this system all paid letters bearing an extra fee of two annas and addressed to persons residing within a radius of five miles from the delivery Post Office are sent out for delivery by special messengers immediately after the mails are opened.

From 1943 onward, new reforms were ushered in and the department has been reconstituted on the progressive lines. During the recent World War II, the Postal Department played a big part in serving the country. Letters sent by soldiers from the war fronts were delivered free of any charge. Family allotment money orders were paid free of commission. Postage rates were enhanced in 1944; half of the income accruing from this enhancement was reserved for war purposes.

In 1943 the system of cash certificates was introduced and certificates worth Rs. 12.82 lakhs were issued till the end of 1946. Further development in this direction was made when the 12 years National Savings Certificates Scheme was introduced in 1944. Till the end of 1944, Rs. 60.91 lakhs of National Savings Certificates were issued. To attract even small amounts for investment National Savings Stamps of the value of annas 4, 8 and Rs. 10 were introduced in 1945.

At present there are 1,480 offices, 2,199 letter boxes and 390 village postmen. The income is approximately Rs. 25.21 lakhs. Village delivery in the Dominions is not at all encouraging. Statistics show that one village postman serves 240 miles, whereas in the Bombay Presidency one village postman serves 42 sq. miles. In the light of the above, service in the villages is so slow that a letter reaches the addressee after at least three days. Reform in this direction is imperative and therefore it is proposed to increase 118 village postmen in the beginning until expansion in this direction will continue when one village postman will be able to serve only 50 sq. miles.

Stamps.

Postage stamps of Hyderabad are invariably printed on watermarked paper. Except the first issue, commonly known as the 'Tughra' Stamps, all stamps of Hyderabad show denominations in four languages, Urdu, English, Marathi and Telugu. In older issues Persian was in vogue, which was replaced by Urdu. The date of issue on the stamps is always in Hijri Calendar. Postage stamps of Hyderabad show a pleasing blend of colour, and a beautiful and well-balanced layout of the design.

(iv) Broadcasting.

In Hyderabad a private experimental broadcasting station had been in existence and it was taken over by Government in 1935.

The experimental station was a low power transmitter locally assembled. This transmitter, with slight additions and alterations from time to time, continued to broadcast programmes till a new transmitter was commissioned into service in July, 1939. The new Hyderabad transmitter was erected in 1937.

Towards the middle of 1940 with only a year's experience of broadcasting on the 5 kw. transmitter in Hyderabad, the regional scheme of the Wireless Board was reviewed with a view to finding out how far it fitted in with the then existing conditions. The progress of the war also shed new light on the subject. It was then decided by a committee set up for the purpose that the Aurangabad Regional Station for Marathi area should be completed and put into service as early as possible while the rest of the regional scheme be kept in abeyance on account of the difficulty of obtaining further material.

Now that conditions are returning to normal, it is expected that the department would be able to take up the work of expansion which consists of increasing the power of the transmitting stations. Two more regional stations at Warangal and Raichur, when established, will cater to the needs of the Telugu and Canarese speaking populations.

The Aurangabad transmitter has a power output of $\frac{1}{2}$ kw. from the aerial at a wave length of 219 metres which corresponds to a frequency of 940 kcs. As in Hyderabad, the Marconi Franklin constant frequency drive panel is installed in a separate room.

To implement the Wireless Board's recommendations, two qualified officers of the State—one on the programme side and the other on the technical side—were sent abroad for training at the B.B.C. and the Marconi School of Wireless at Chelmsford, respectively. The Marconi Engineer, in charge of the installation of the transmitter, was appointed as the Wireless Adviser to Government for a period of two years.

Pending completion of the erection of the transmitter, the District Controller for the Regional Station at Aurangabad received sufficient training at Hyderabad before taking charge of the Aurangabad Station.

The other officer who returned to India after the completion of his training at the Marconi School, joined the department as the Wireless Engineer (Engineer-in-Chief).

In the absence of trained technical personnel among the mulkies for holding the post of Station Engineer, an Engineer with requisite qualifications and experience was selected from the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department and appointed as the Station Engineer at Hyderabad. Another Station Engineer was appointed at Aurangabad. The work of each station is divided into four main divisions—Music, Talks, News and general administration.

Programme Advisory Committees for the two stations were appointed.

In addition to the main Urdu programmes, weekly or bi-weekly broadcasts in Telugu, Marathi, Canarese, Persian, Arabic and English are presented regularly from Hyderabad. For purposes of administrative convenience, Hyderabad programmes have been divided into six broad divisions, *viz.*, (1) Music; (2) Talks, features and drama; (3) News; (4) Children's hour; (5) Women's hour; and (6) the Language programmes. For the sake of variety well-known musicians are invited from all parts of the country. The station has a Studio Orchestra of its own and the tunes broadcast by it are a source of enlightenment and enjoyment to the listeners. Recorded music has its due share in the Hyderabad programmes.

The question of broadcasting European music from Indian Stations presents difficulties in the absence of suitable local talent. Hence the Hyderabad Broadcasting made an attempt in this direction to cater to this particular section of listeners by devoting weekly about one hour and a half for European recorded music and live-items together with a talk in English generally of fifteen minutes duration.

A sound system of broadcasting endeavours to promote a healthy taste for art and literature and through broadcasting people, both in and outside the Dominions, have become increasingly conversant with Hyderabad's cultural and literary activities. The talks broadcast from the Hyderabad Broadcasting Station are instructive and informative covering a wide range of subjects.

In view of the importance of news during war time, arrangements were made by Government for the supply from Associated Press of India and Reuters of their services for both the Stations, supplemented with the latest flashes received over the radio. During the War Hyderabad's efforts to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion were broadcast; thus there was a considerable increase in the duration of the news bulletins which was continued until recently. Children's programmes consist of talks, light music—vocal and instrumental, dialogues, story-telling and features. Children are induced to participate in these programmes.

In order to cater to the needs of the women listeners two hours are devoted on Friday mornings for women's programme, which includes talks, music, features, and plays. Distinguished and educated ladies are invited to broadcast talks on household management, domestic affairs, education and upbringing of children and other allied subjects.

Half an hour daily is devoted in the evenings for transmitting programmes in the local languages. With a view to serving the needs of all sections of listeners, days are allotted to each of the languages—Persian, Arabic, Marathi, Telugu and Canarese. In these programmes, news reviews, talks, features, and live and recorded music are broadcast.

The Aurangabad Broadcasting Station transmits every day for five hours covering both rural and urban programmes in Urdu and Marathi. The timings of the rural hour are so adjusted as to suit the seasonal requirements of the rural listeners. The programmes are divided into the following broad categories, music, talks, news, dialogues, short stories, features, etc. The talks are lucid and simple in style and the villager gets acquainted with modern methods of better living and better farming. The Urdu and Marathi news bulletins broadcast from this Regional Station keep the listeners informed of the important day to day happenings. War publicity was also conducted.

The State has compiled a Wireless Regulation of its own in respect of license fees to be levied on the receiving sets, and for domestic use and also for community listening in restaurants, etc., on the same lines as are now in force in India. The regulation, however, has not yet been enforced. Preliminary steps have been taken in this direction by way of collecting necessary data for the enforcement of the same. Licensing.

An attempt has been made for direct broadcast of various functions conducted outside the studios by means of apparatus available in the department and constructed locally, through the medium of telephone line. A Relay Broadcast Transmitter will soon be installed.

The expansion of rural broadcasting both in Hyderabad and Aurangabad forms an important part in the development of Broadcasting as stated in a previous paragraph. Twenty village receivers are at present working inside the first grade service area of the Regional Transmitter at Aurangabad, i.e., up to a radius of thirty miles. It is hoped that villages with a population of over a thousand will be having a rural receiver installed in each. The whole system will be grouped into four zones round about the four regional stations namely, Hyderabad, Warangal, Raichur and Aurangabad. Rural programmes in the respective languages will be broadcast from these regional stations. Rural Broadcasting.

When the design and development section for the evolution of a cheap receiver for the villages becomes an accomplished fact, the question of establishing a Radio manufacturing factory in the State is receiving Government attention. Radio Industry.

(v) Telephone.

Telephone service was introduced into the Hyderabad City in 1294 F. Only one Telephone Exchange with 16 lines at Baradari (City) was first established. To facilitate speedy communication, the service which was intended purely for Government use, was opened to the public use as well as to cope with the demand for Telephone connection. Two more Exchanges, one at Narayanguda and another at Secunderabad were opened.

The system of service first introduced was magneto system with single line earth return circuit with battery at each subscriber's station. Subsequently in 1333 F. the entire system was reconstructed. In place of overhead lines, cables were laid underground. One Central Exchange was established at Gowliguda with one common battery at the Exchange and all the lines connected to the three different exchanges were brought on the C. B. Switch Board at the Central Exchange.

To make use of the magneto telephones and other materials dismantled at Hyderabad City schemes were formulated to instal them at districts. Telephones were installed at Aurangabad,

Jalna, and Raichur in 1936 and at Warangal and sub-stations at Bhongir, Alir, Jangaon and Ghanapur in 1937. In addition to the Central Battery Exchange at Gowliguda the Magneto Exchange connecting to King Koti and certain Royal Palaces continued to remain.

The present Automatic System was introduced in 1348 F. (1938). Its line equipment and capacity was 2,100. The system consisted of one Main and 3 Satellite Exchanges. The line equipment in each was for 1,500, 500, 50 and 50 each. The 3 Satellites were at Secunderabad, Osmania University and Golconda. The Exchange was manufactured, supplied and erected by Messrs. Siemens and Halske of Berlin. It is 60 V.F. type. It was capable of expansion to 10,000 lines. Equipment for further expansion is not available. For purposes of expansion it shall have to be supplemented.

Trunk lines were installed connecting (1) Aurangabad with Jalna in 1926, and (2) Hyderabad with Warangal in 1927. With a view to improve the conditions of the District Telephone concerns the Department has taken up the scheme of connecting all important towns like District Headquarters with Hyderabad City by means of Trunk Lines. It is confidently expected that the work will be started in the very near future.

Now the All-India Trunks are connected with the State Telephone System since the year 1351 F.

It is also proposed to increase the capacity of the telephone plant by installing the following equipment:—

1. A new exchange at Secunderabad equipped with Strowger type apparatus initially for 1,000 subscribers with an ultimate capacity for 2,000 subscribers.
2. A new exchange at Saifabad equipped also with Strowger type apparatus initially for 1,000 subscribers with an ultimate capacity for 2,000 subscribers.
3. Increase the capacity of the existing Siemens and Halske type of exchange at Central (Gowliguda) to 2,000 lines by recovering the 500 lines of old equipment at present in Secunderabad and reinstalling it at Central. In order to cater for the additional junction traffic originated from Secunderabad and Saifabad into Central it will be necessary to instal new Strowger equipment at Central to cater for this class of traffic.

The equipment will be manufactured in England and will conform to the high standard of quality and performance demanded of Automatic telephone switching equipment by the British Post Office. The finish of all equipment would be suitable to withstand the climatic conditions.

The system employed would be the standard British Post Office Strowger, using uniselectors for each subscriber line cir-

cuit and the latest "2,000" type two motion switch and all relays would incorporate twin contacts. Subscribers' meters will be installed allowing for proper control.

Facilities will be provided on the new equipment for the allocation of "Number unobtainable" tone to subscribers temporarily out of service and to ceased and unallocated numbers. The new Secunderabad and Saifabad Exchanges will be fitted with a Test Desk which will enable the maintenance staff to make comprehensive tests on line plant and subscribers instruments and transmission testing.

With regard to the All State Telephone System, it is suggested to connect by telephones 60 stations in the State of administrative and commercial importance; they will also be interconnected with the All-India Trunk System. The Government is in communication with English firms for implementation of the scheme.

CHAPTER IX.

PUBLIC WORKS

(i) *Irrigation.*

In 1868 Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, Prime Minister of Hyderabad, established an Irrigation Board under the Revenue Department. A few years later it was felt that the scope of the work justified the creation of a separate Department under a Chief Engineer. Impetus was given to the activities of the Department in 1896-97, when there was scarcity and distress. Several irrigation works costing about 50 to 60 lakhs of rupees were constructed.

The Maratha country being composed largely of black soil, there is not so much necessity for irrigation as in Telingana as the black soil has the power to retain moisture. The sub-soil moisture is replenished during the cold season by a copious deposit of dew which is sufficient for growth and maturity of crops. Where rice, sugarcane and garden crops are raised, the chief sources of irrigation are wells. On the other hand the Telingana soil being sandy, it becomes of paramount importance to store water and for this purpose advantage has been taken of the undulating character of the ground. Dams have been thrown across large streams, and rain-water over a large catchment basin is collected, and made available for purposes of irrigation by means of sluices.

Besides the tanks and *kuntas* or ponds, water for irrigation is derived from wells generally, and from canals and anicuts in certain districts. For rice, sugarcane, and turmeric the land is constantly watered as long as the crops stand, while *baghat* or garden crops require only occasional supplies. Wheat and barely are usually sown near wells, and irrigated from them once a week. Across the Tungabhadra, a series of anicuts have been constructed to hold up the water, which is directed into side channels and is used for supplying tanks and fields along the banks of the river. There are several such anicuts along the Tungabhadra for a length of 30 miles. There are 4,474 miscellaneous irrigation sources such as diversion channels, etc., and they feed channels which are capable of irrigating many lakhs of acres under rice.

In Telingana.

Most of these irrigation works lie in the Telingana. The area irrigated from large tanks is small compared to that dependent on smaller sources, constructed by private individuals without any help from the State. Some of them are of great antiquity and not being maintained became unserviceable.

With the formation of the Irrigation Department they were gradually restored and maintained.

Wells have been in existence from remote times. There are at present 1,70,626 wells in the State irrigating about 575,000 acres. They are a costly source of irrigation and are therefore utilised principally for valuable cash crops. Well irrigation is particularly suited to the Marathwada, and some of the most intensive farming in the State is carried on under wells. Wells are a famine protective works of great utility and the policy of the Government has all along been to encourage their construction by granting loans and offering other inducements to private individuals.

Of the large size lakes the most important are the Pakhal, the Ramappa, the Laknavaram the Hussain Sagar, the Osman Sagar, the Himavat Sagar and the Nizam Sagar, of which a brief description is given in Chapter I.

In addition to the large lakes the Pocharam, the Vyra, Dindi and Palair reservoir are important sources of irrigation. They command 14,000 acres in all.

(ii) City Improvement.

The Hyderabad City Improvement Board which was constituted in 1912 has completed 34 years of its working. During this period, it has spent a sum of Rs. 3.05 crores on removal of slums, widening of roads and construction of low rented sanitary houses. Main roads have been asphalted or cemented making the surfaces dust proof. Child welfare centres, women's bath rooms, temperance and recreation halls, parks and playgrounds, police barracks, guest houses, aerodromes and school buildings have been constructed by the Board.

The housing problem for all classes in Hyderabad City has become very acute. The growth of the population in the capital town has been rapid during the past few years due to concentration of population from rural areas under the changed economic condition, egress of refugees from Burma and other places during the war, migration into Hyderabad City of population from coastal towns and other parts of British India during war and after, considering Hyderabad as a place of safety with industrial opportunities. Consequently the city is touching the million mark. Further, while under the City Improvement Schemes old and unsightly houses were acquired and dismantled in the past, progress on construction work could not be maintained at the same pace as all the resources had to be diverted for winning the war and hence enough money or material could not possibly be allotted for this purpose. The City Improvement schemes have been receiving great incentive of late under the able guidance of His Excellency the Prime Minister, and a large programme of building has been undertaken.

It may not be out of place to mention here that during the last 5 years the city has appreciably developed minor industries in particular. This has created a great demand for small comfortable and economical units for labour. So it is proposed to construct 1,000 units at a cost of about Rs. 30,00,000 near industrial area, Mushirabad. In addition to this, it is further proposed to construct houses for labour in Khairtabad, Somajiguda and Rangmahal at a cost of a crore and a half.

(iii) Water Supply in Metropolis

Originally Hyderabad Water Works comprised two separate systems: (1) Chaderghat Water Supply system, completed in 1899 A.D. at a cost of about Rs. 9.6 lakhs, and (2) City Water Supply system, completed in 1894 A.D. at a cost of Rs. 12.6 lakhs. The Chaderghat system derived its supply from Hussainsagar. This water was purified at the Narayanguda slow sand filters and stored in the Bogulkunta and Residency service reservoirs, whence it was distributed to the areas south of these reservoirs as far as Afzal Gunj and Begum Bazar. A small pumping plant at Narayanguda served the area around Gun Foundry. The City system obtained its supply from Mir Alam Tank. After purification through slow sand filters in the vicinity of this tank the water was stored in the Misrigunj Service Reservoir, whence it was distributed to the City area below Panj Mahalla and a portion of Karwan.

The City area south of Panj Mahala obtained a precarious supply from Umdah Sagar through a private (Paigah) pipe system.

Secunderabad Cantonment had its independent supply from Hussainsagar and Jidimatla Tank.

The above arrangements were inadequate for the needs of the whole town. Apart from the paucity of supply, large and important areas were beyond the reach of the two systems. When, therefore, after the disastrous floods of 1908, the construction of the two large lakes, now known as Osmansagar and Himayatsagar, were undertaken for flood remedial purposes it was decided to take advantage for water supply purposes of the large storage that would be available in these lakes and the scheme known as the "New Hyderabad Water Supply Scheme" was launched and completed by 1921. Under this scheme a masonry conduit, with a maximum capacity of about 21 M.G. per day was constructed for conveying the water from Osmansagar to Asafnagar. At the latter point a rapid gravity filtration plant, of a maximum capacity of about 9 M.G. per day, was installed. This plant was among the very first of its kind in India and at the time the largest in the East. For purposes of water distribution the town was divided into various zones, each with its service reservoir, water being conveyed to these reservoirs from the Asafnagar filters by a system of large trunk mains, the largest being 36 inches

diameter. New service reservoirs were constructed at Red Hills, Chilkalguda and Adilabad for the service of the high-level areas around these localities. The scheme provided for a supply of 20 gallons per head per day for an eventual population of about 5 lakhs, including that of Secunderabad Cantonment. The supply to Secunderabad Cantonment was delivered in bulk at the end of Hussainsagar Tank Bund. The cost of the whole scheme amounted to as much as Rs. 86 lakhs.

The total capital expenditure incurred on the Hyderabad Water Works so far is about Rs. 215 lakhs.

The Hyderabad Water Works Department have, in addition to the water supply system in the town proper, been instrumental in constructing the following independent water supply systems: Golconda water works, water supply to Pehadi Shariff, unfiltered water supply (from Hussainsagar) to the Industrial and Osmania University Areas, water supply to the District Police Quarters and water supply to the Ibrahim Bagh Barracks outside Golconda.

(iv) Drainage in City.

The old city founded in 1592 A.D. by Mohammad Qu'tub Shah the fifth king of Golconda is served by a long stretch of a straight main road from North to South with Afzalgunj Gate and Aliabad Gate respectively at two ends with cross roads leading to residential areas. The main road is studded with historical structures.

Till fifteen years ago the city was drained by means of sullage-cum-storm water drains, mostly of rectangular section of stone masonry construction. Except for a few main storm water drains and open masonry lined nalas, the other sullage drains were in disrepair and ill maintained. There is one ovoid shape main drain under the main thoroughfare of the old city reputed to have been constructed by French Engineers and is in good condition. This might probably have been constructed when French were a power in India.

These old drains carry sullage water from houses and also rain water. Night soil used to be removed by pails and carts and disposed of in trenches outside the city. These drains in their turn discharge into the river Musi which remains practically dry throughout the year but for a small flow of seepage water from its upper reaches and banks. Occasionally the river carries flood waters when the floodgates of the two reservoirs, Osmansagar and Himayatsagar, were constructed to regulate the floods which in the year 1908 had caused considerable damage to life and property. The city draws its water supply from these two reservoirs and has got modern rapid sand filters plants.

Modern
Drainage
System in
Hyderabad.

After considering several alternative schemes of Drainage over a number of years, a scheme costing Rs. 1.27 crores was sanctioned and the work started in the year 1926 and the first house connected in the year 1931. The system adopted is what is known as a separate water carriage system. It is separate in the sense that rain water is not drained into the system and water-carriage system signifies that night soil and household sullage are carried by water.

The scheme embraces one hundred sq. miles comprising the greater Hyderabad including Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, Bolarum, Industrial Areas of Azamabad and Fatehnagar and will serve a million population. The estimated cost is 2 crores. The area to be irrigated by drainage effluent water is 2,000 acres.

The Sewage.

The sewage is led outside the city to septic tanks. Here the sewage by stages is made to deposit in separate chambers mineral and heavy grit organic matter and ultimately passes out as partially purified effluent changed with manurial elements. The effluent is finally disposed by means of broad irrigation raising crops like rice, sugarcane, vegetable and fodder.

Due to the second World War and consequent paucity and high cost of materials, conversion of conservancy system to water carriage system was retarded. However, to meet the situation and to suit the local economy W.C. with hand flushing instead of from flushing tank were evolved. Further to aid and to accelerate conversion of conservancy, the Drainage Department is considering a scheme of subsidy to individual house owners which in part will ultimately be recovered by way of increased moderate taxes on property spread over a number of years.

Storm Water
Drains.

As described earlier, the city is served by sullage-cum-storm water drains. When the whole of the city is connected to the Drainage System, the old drains will be carrying only storm water. Some of these drains have been remodelled and others are in process of remodelling. In addition, new storm water drains are being proposed and constructed. A sum of Rs. 50,00,000 is expected to be spent on this account.

(v) District Water Supply and Drainage.

The Water Board was constituted in 1929 for providing a good water supply and drainage to all the towns in the districts having a population of 5,000 and above. Since then fifteen towns have received the benefit of the scheme and six more towns are being brought under the plan. Drainage system has been introduced in as many as 42 towns. In rural areas the Well Sinking Department was established in 1923.

The activities of the Well Sinking Department are governed by the general policy of the Famine Board. Though

this is a Famine Protective Work the subsidiary object of this is to put an end to the spreading of guinea-worm infection by providing protected and dependable drinking water supply in the villages situated within the famine zone where piped water supply is not practicable.

According to this scheme three divisions have been created at Osmanabad, Gulbarga and Mahbubnagar and the districts covered by the activities of the department are Raichur, Gulbaraga, Osmanabad and Bhir.

The activities of the department were at first confined to the villages that lie within the Famine Zone but now they have been extended to both Government and non-Government ilaqs. Care is taken to obtain prior consent of the non-Government authorities to bear the expenditure required for the construction of wells. A concession has also been extended to the Jagirdars to obtain loan from Government for well sinking purposes from the Famine Reserve Fund at a nominal rate of interest at 2 per cent. the amount being paid in 30 equated instalments.

(vi) Famine Relief Measures.

After going through the history of Famine and Scarcity conditions of the past 50 years, Government thought it most essential to start effective anti-famine measures in order to save the ryots from distress. With this object in view, a fund denominated as "Famine Reserve Fund" was floated by Government in 1923, to which an annual Government contribution of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is made to augment the fund and the total now amounts to Rs. 250.00 lakhs. To effect proper use of the fund, a Board was constituted with a Secretary.

(vii) Tungabhadra and Manair Projects.

In June 1944 a Conference took place between the representatives of Madras and Hyderabad with the object of starting immediately a joint scheme between Madras and Hyderabad for a partial apportionment of the waters of the river Tungabhadra. Agreement was reached for constructing a joint reservoir at Mallapuram and it was decided to start construction forthwith.

Beyond the junction of the Tunga and the Bhadra, the river after flowing for 45 miles through the Mysore territory forms the boundary between Mysore and Bombay, for a stretch of 35 miles. The next 62 miles of the river are marked as the dividing line between Bombay and Madras, and in its last 192 miles, its course lies along the boundary between Madras and Hyderabad.

Within the basin of the Tungabhadra river lies a large area of country which is subject to the incessant ravages of famine.

Raichur district situated between the doab of Tungabhadra and Krishna is a tract of vast arid lands and poor irrigation. The rainfall is scanty and unevenly distributed. The surface slope of the country is steep and the water-table very low. There is difficulty even for an adequate supply of drinking water and the population of the district is gradually going down.

The soil is predominantly black cotton and with the help of irrigation many fine crops can be grown. The Tungabhadra Project will relieve the people of their distress.

In the Koregal Kampli reach the river is most favourably situated for utilisation by an irrigation project of any magnitude. At Mallapuram the Sandur range of hills is crossed by the Tungabhadra and here is a very suitable site for the construction of a reservoir dam.

The site of the reservoir is located at East Longitude $76^{\circ} 20' 10''$ and North Latitude $15^{\circ} 15' 49''$ $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Hospet and 3 miles above Munirabad, just near the deserted village of Mallapuram. The site is eminently suitable for a high masonry dam of this magnitude.

The reservoir has a capacity of 113,126 m.c.ft. The surplus works are designed to dispose of a flood of 650,000 cusecs, and with the flood moderating capacity it will be possible to moderate 750,000 cusecs. The total area of submergence at F.R.L. is about 133 sq. miles of which about 10 sq. miles lie in the river bed. Within the submergence area there are sixty-five villages of which twenty-eight villages lie in the Hyderabad State.

The reservoir head works comprise of an Ogee gravity spillway in the river gorge and on the berm at the right flanked on either side by non-surplussing masonry gravity dam. In these non-surplussing sections are proposed the two sluices required for irrigation, the Madras Sluice on the right and the Hyderabad Sluice on the left flank.

Commanded
Area and
Irrigation.

The area commanded by the canal on the Hyderabad side is about 17.5 lakhs acres and lies in nine taluqas of Raichur District.

It is proposed to make the canal navigable, in order to take advantage of the cheapness with which the produce can be moved. Power will be developed and the works will cost Rs. 17.5 crores.

Manair Pro-
ject.

Across the river Manair which rises in the Thirmalapur hills and joins the Godavari after coursing for 140 miles through the district of Nizamabad and Karimnagar, a dam will be thrown and a reservoir, at the junction of this river with the Kudlair, 18 miles from Kamareddy, will be built. An irrigation Channel 17 miles long with a carrying capacity of 235 cusecs at the head to irrigate 17,680 acres will be constructed. The

gross capacity of the reservoir is 3,022 million cubic feet. The Reservoir entails a submergence of 3,510 acres in eight villages.

The total cost of the project is Rs. 71.88 lakhs.

TOWN PLANNING

Many of the towns of Hyderabad were originally laid out on well defined lines of ancient and medieval town planning of India, but encroachments and overcrowding have confused the original features of the plan while extensions have spread around it without any guidance or regulation as, for instance, in Hyderabad the Capital City, Warangal, Raichur, Gulbarga, Siddipet, etc. The tendency to herd together during early periods of lawlessness and anarchy, when people sought refuge against marauders and highwaymen, still persists. The ancient city walls constructed for the safety were to a great extent responsible for preventing their growth outside the boundary. But later when internal peace and security of life and property was assured, people stepped out of the walled area and built dwelling houses but in the absence of any town administration indiscriminate encroachment by shop-keepers and others upon the main thoroughfares has led to such unregulated ribbon development of towns as one sees today.

The advent of the Railway and the fast moving vehicles have given impetus to the industrial development and at the same time have created several other problems. These factors have tended to influence the size and shape of the towns.

But when other means of communications improved the tendency to build dwelling houses and factories or places of business along the sides of roads or in their close proximity, towns extended indiscriminately. Such improper location of industries alongside of houses and public buildings has caused congestion and insanitary conditions. Further, surplus population move from country to town with no let or hindrance. Attractions for town life and opportunities for employment in the factories are largely responsible for slum conditions inside and outside the towns. Growth of towns in the outskirts means absorption of best arable garden lands for housing. Thus, towns are deprived of their home grown food. Such haphazard growth of towns also seriously militates against effective municipal and town administration.

The present Government has decided not to let this state of affairs continue any longer. It has taken steps by establishing a Town Planning Department to investigate into the problems and to advise the local bodies in matters of regulating the growth, removal of the slums and preparation of systematic planning schemes for their areas. The preliminary activities of the department commenced in 1937 in the districts of Nizamabad, Gulbarga, Raichur, Latur and Yadgir and those

schemes were taken first which needed immediate attention, such as, removal of insanitary grain and cotton markets from congested areas, to select suitable sites and build rat-proof godowns with adequate space for cart movements. Clearing of slums, widening of roads and provision of suitable building sites for workers and middle class houses and construction of public utility buildings were also taken up side by side. In a period of two years many such schemes were carried out in all the district towns of the Dominions. Such piecemeal development schemes, though not Town Planning schemes in the statutory sense, have been worked out exactly on the same principles as are usually followed, *viz.*, making plans in advance for all future requirements. In 1348 F. town planning of Adilabad and Medak new headquarters, Paloncha new town, Purna, Hingoli and many other important towns was taken up by zoning methods with due regard to the density of population and providing open space, play fields, communications and municipal services. So far about 4,870 insanitary houses were demolished from the slums and congested localities and 11,900 acres of open area reserved for children's playing fields, sports grounds and public recreation. In all schemes not less than 25 per cent. of the total built-up area of the town has been reserved for such purposes.

The problems of the industrial towns like Nanded, Latur, Jalna, Sailu, Bodhan and Mathwada have been given closer attention and a research has been made into the existing conditions. Such consideration has enabled Government not only in rectifying the previous defects but also in upholding the policy that no major industries should be set up in the Dominions without having a systematic governing plan in respect of the future expansion of the said industry, such as proper housing of the workers, public services and communications, etc. In pursuance of such a plan the Industrial concerns of Sirpur Paper Mills, Bodhan Sugar Factory and Kothagudium Collieries have been dealt with, with comfortable dwellings for workers, artisans and officers. They are also provided with medical, educational, recreational services and shopping centres grouped in such a manner that women and children do not have to cross main thoroughfares. Similarly, each workers' colony is treated as a self contained unit and is separated from works by a well preserved intermediate green-belt, at least one furlong in depth. During the period of 8 years about 20,000 new plots in all were provided, in which 7,000 plots were allotted purely for workers and artisans.

Traffic circulation is given sufficient attention in all lay-outs, the system of main roads is treated as the framework of the town plan and the greatest care is exercised in determining the width and the location of principal traffic routes affording directions, easy gradients, convenience of inter-communication. Such roads may not actually be constructed for the full width at the outset unless they are urgently required, but all the same, enough land for this purpose is definitely reserved, and the plantation

of trees on either side is invariably undertaken along with the lay-out. Large nurseries, as at Mazra and Himayatsagar, are established in the Dominions for growing a variety of shady and flowering trees for transplantation along district roads.

New lay-outs comprise about 657 miles of roads in which the usual width for the main traffic routes is between 30 and 60 ft. and the percentage is not less than 20 of the total area of the town.

The general lay-out of industrial towns, which is based on Garden City lines will ultimately have great influence over all the post-war industrial towns of the State which are likely to be established under the Godavari Valley and Tungabhadra Projects.

Thus in a short period of seven years the foundation of village and town planning in Hyderabad has become well rooted. Regional Planning Officers are vested with full powers for regional town and village planning and execution.

A beginning has also been made for preparing Master Town Planning Schemes of important district towns on regional basis and accordingly a fact finding survey is in progress. They include all the problems of systematic improvements to be taken up in scheduled time and developments as to the future expansion of the anticipated population, location of industry and communications for a period of thirty to forty years. These towns will have green-belts to encourage market-gardening, afforestation and agriculture. The schemes also provide for the development of the villages and towns within 15 miles radius as satellites of the parent town. Such satellite towns will not be located within 5 miles radius of the parent city which may otherwise act merely as Dormitories. They will be separated from the parent towns by a belt of open country but connected to it by good communications and transport facilities so that the amenities available in the parent city may be within easy reach.

A regional planning board for Greater Hyderabad has been appointed to look into matters of regional importance of the Capital City and suburbs.

CHAPTER X.

FINANCE AND CURRENCY

The Financial
System.

Prior to the appointment of Sir Salar Jung I as Prime Minister in 1845, the finances of the State were not in a stable condition. There was no Public Treasury nor were any accounts kept. The transactions of the State as a whole were never brought under the cognisance of any single individual, the control of the Minister himself over the public purse being merely of a nominal character.

One of the first acts of the administration of Sir Salar Jung I was to appoint two competent men for the preparation of accounts under his own personal supervision and to secure financial equilibrium. Side by side with the reforms in the general financial administration, a gradual improvement was effected in the system of records and audit of accounts. A uniform system of accounts, based on local requirements, was formulated with special reference to the transactions of the District Treasuries, and eventually the Budget system with all its full classification of heads and sub-heads was adopted which marked a new era in the history of the financial administration of the State.

In 1902, the late Sir Casson Walker took charge of the Finance Department of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government. During his term of office from 1902 to 1910, a new up-to-date Mint was set up. The old hand-made coins were replaced by new machine-made "Halli Sicca" rupees, which fully satisfied the requirements of the Silver Currency within the Dominions. During the next decade, when Sir Reginald Glancy was in charge of the Finance Department, agricultural conditions being comparatively favourable, land revenue receipts showed a considerable increase. The Departments of Customs, Excise and Forests also brought increased receipts to the State coffers.

In 1922, the classification of the Budget heads of receipts and disbursements was revised "in such a way as to exhibit each class in its true perspective, and different funded investments were earmarked under separate reserves according to the source from, or the objects, for which they have been constituted."

Triennial
Budget.

The Scheme known as the Departmentalisation of Finances, which was formulated and introduced by Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari at the time of presenting his Budget after his appointment as Finance Member in 1922 had been the basis of financial

structure of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government for over 20 years and had been formulated for gaining the three-fold object of fixing total grant of each department for three years and giving a large measure of autonomy within that grant subject to such general restrictions as were found necessary to avoid any undesirable developments or precedents and subject also to a rigid and really effective audit. Under the scheme, departments were allowed to utilize their full savings within the first two years of the contract and moiety of savings in the last year of contract, the other moiety lapsing to General Revenue for purposes of reallocation to departments in succeeding contract after taking into consideration the comparative necessities of various departments.

As the Departmentalization Scheme had not been so successful in the case of ordinary spending departments who developed a purely departmental outlook without taking into consideration the wider interests of Government as a whole, and as there were technical drawbacks and abuses such as delays in settlement of bills, weakness in control over expenditure, creation of superfluous posts, granting of personal concessions, purchase of unnecessary and costly furniture and other wasteful expenditure, the worst being sanctioning of new expenditure against anticipated savings which might or might not materialise, the triennial contract system was abolished.

The Finance Department, therefore, drew up a scheme in 1943 which provided for a system of annual budgeting and at the same time, maintained with slight modifications distinctive features of the system of departmentalization of finances, *viz.*, its usefulness in respect of activities which must be based on long-term programmes in the matter of Nation-building Departments of Government. Under the new scheme savings in respect of grants based on specific long range programmes for more than a year are allowed to be utilized by departments who are given non-lapsable grants for specific periods. The second feature of the system which has been retained in the revised scheme is in respect of block grants given to departments like the Osmania University and the City Improvement Board.

In order to ensure effective supervision over expenditure, the new scheme provides for watching of progress of expenditure including commitments against allotments.

Previous to the enforcement of the new scheme, the departments were held responsible to find funds from their budgets during the contracted period for new proposals, while under the new scheme the Finance Department has to finance such new expenditure. In doing so the Finance Department has to review progress of expenditure under departments and to recommend reallocation of funds from one department to another if the trend of expenditure indicates that excess provision exists in any department while the budgetary

allotment of another department falls short of its requirements during the course of the year.

In pursuance of the principle underlying the Departmentalization Scheme, each department was treated as a separate financial entity and pensionary charges of employees were shown under respective departments. Provision for construction of new buildings and petty repairs to departmental buildings were similarly treated.

One important change which has been effected in the Departmentalization Scheme is that receipts of administrative departments which used to be placed at the disposal of the departments by deducting them from their expenditure budgets are now credited to General Revenues.

The new scheme, which has been in force for the last three years, has the dual advantage of preserving the tried and useful features of the old scheme and of providing for a more efficient financial control.

Reserves.

The policy as laid down by Sir Akbar Hydari with regard to building up of reserves is still acted upon and different funded investments are earmarked under separate reserves according to the sources from or the object for which they are constituted. The Government makes certain Rupee and Sterling investments either from the accumulated surpluses of previous years or from profits on coinage of Osmania Sicca Rupee and issue of Paper Currency Notes. The position of the various reserves is at present as follows:—

(a) *Famine Insurance Fund*.—A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs is therefore set aside every year for the purpose in the above Reserve which shows a balance of O.S. Rs. 2.78 crores at the end of 1946 almost all of which has been invested in the Government of India Securities.

(b) *Debt Redemption Reserves*.—The principal and interest of public Debt are secured on the revenues and assets of Government. For the redemption of these loans, there is a sinking fund, the annual contribution to which has been at a rate sufficient to discharge the loans on maturity. The total outstanding balance of public debts of His Exalted Highness' Government amounted to O.S. Rs. 23.16 crores at the end of 1946 against which the above Reserve holds O.S. Rs. 5.17 crores, almost all of which has been invested in the Government of India Securities.

(c) *Post-War Development Reserve*.—This reserve was constituted in 1944 from various sources.

It was earmarked for meeting expenditure on nation-building activities, like education, public health, medical relief and rural and industrial development. While the intention was

that the expenditure from this reserve should, during the period of the war, be limited to the interest earnings, it was also contemplated that the grants from the corpus of the reserve should also be available where necessary even before the cessation of hostilities. Its balance at the end of 1946 was O.S. Rs. 6.6 crores almost all of which is invested in Government of India Securities. As the object of Government loans is to finance capital programme which is now almost entirely connected with the post-war reconstruction, it has been decided that the amounts pertaining to loan receipts be credited to the post-war development reserve. In future, therefore, this reserve will be credited with the Revenue surpluses as well as with loan proceeds to the extent to which they are not actually used to finance the capital programme. The unspent portion of the loan proceeds estimated at Rs. 16.00 lakhs has also accordingly been credited to this reserve.

(d) *Budget Stabilization Reserve*.—The charge-over from the triennial system of budgeting to that of an annual budget and amendment in the scheme of Departmentalization System in 1944 necessitated a revision in the arrangements regarding the departmental savings and accumulated surpluses. Instead of their being scattered all over different departments and maintained under different heads, it was found necessary to simplify the arrangements and to bring all such balances in one place. Consequently all these balances were merged together in 1944 and a separate Reserve called "The Budget Stabilization Reserve" was constituted. The balance at the end of 1946 was Rs. 1334.40 lakhs.

(e) *Securities Adjustment Reserve*.—This reserve was formed in 1944 as a safeguard against fluctuations in the market prices of securities allocated to various reserves, by transferring half the interest on securities of the paper currency reserve and a quarter of interest earned on securities of the Osmania Sicca Stabilization and Deposits and General Reserves annually to this new Reserve. Its balance at the end of 1946 was O.S. Rs. 166.28 lakhs almost all of which is invested in Government of India Securities.

(f) *O.S. Stabilization Reserve*.—There are two separate Reserves for the management of the Currency System and control of exchange, viz., the Osmania Sicca Stabilization Reserve and the Paper Currency Reserve.

The former has been built up from the actual profits on coinage and the latter represents cover against note issue.

The O.S. Stabilization Reserve (which was formerly called "Kaldar Reserve") was reconstituted in 1923 with the object of preventing fluctuations in value between the Osmania Sicca and B.G. Rupee going much beyond their respective silver contents. After the introduction of Paper Currency, a separate Paper Currency Reserve was built up providing large

liquid and semi-liquid resources in B.G. and O.S. currency, which were utilized for controlling exchange within certain fixed limits. While preparing the budget for 1944, it was considered that it would be enough, if, as in India, a fixed Reserve is maintained to provide for any depreciation in the value of silver in whole rupees and other silver coins. After a close examination of the position of the Reserve, and taking into consideration the relevant factors, it was decided that the O.S. Stabilization Reserve need not exceed Rs. 3 crores (O.S.) and the balance in excess of this amount which was estimated at nearly Rs. 2 crores, should be transferred to a new reserve called "The Post-War Development Reserve." The present balance is Rs. 300.00 lakhs.

(g) *Paper Currency Reserve*.—Section (9) of the Hyderabad Paper Currency Act of 1327 F., as amended in 1352 F. provides that not more than 60 to 70 per cent. of the total value of currency notes in circulation may, in lieu of cash, be kept in securities of the Government of India or of this Government or any company working or owning any Railway in the Dominions.

(h) *Deposits and General Reserve*.—This Reserve is a part of Government's cash balance held in the form of securities. After maintaining a reasonable working balance in the Treasury and the Bank, the surplus of incomings over outgoings is invested in suitable Government Paper or Industrial Shares. If any portion of the surplus pertains to any particular Reserve, the Securities of the same value are allocated to that Reserve and the balance of Securities which does not pertain to any particular Reserve, is kept in the Deposits and General Reserve. This is also treated as an adjusting head for exchange of Securities and cash between the various Reserves on the one hand and cash balance on the other. The balance at the close of 1946 amounted to Rs. 1,600 lakhs.

(i) *Industrial Reserve*.—This Reserve was constituted in 1929 by setting aside O.S. Rs. 55.13 lakhs from the surpluses with a view to ensuring the industrial progress of the Dominions at least in so far as it depended on financial support. At various stages Government contributed further amounts to this Reserve, so as to bring the total contributions to O.S. Rs. 100 lakhs. The corpus of this fund is utilized in giving help, in the shape of capital to large industries and the interest obtained from such loans is spent in advances to smaller industries. Its balance at the end of 1946 was Rs. 274.10 lakhs.

It will be observed from what has been stated above that the main principles underlying the financial policy of the State in recent years have been:—

Firstly to try, as far as possible to meet annual service expenditure as distinguished from capital expenditure from

current revenues; secondly, if there is any surplus of current revenue over annual service expenditure to spend it on various new schemes of nation-building activities requiring short and long-term policy and then to spend it on investments for the reserves; and thirdly, to finance capital expenditure by utilizing the available cash resources to the utmost extent and to reducing interest to a minimum. But recently there has been a marked change in the above-mentioned policy and we have been raising loans partly as an anti-inflationary measure and partly to build reserves which will stand us in good stead later when the development plans get into stride. A suitable borrowing programme is, therefore, an essential adjunct to a large and continuous expenditure programme in addition, of course, to a well-adjusted taxation structure. Loan funds will be required for financing our big capital programme, while increasing resources of taxation will be needed to meet recurring costs of administration of social and technical services, and of the service of public debt.

Statement showing Assets and Liabilities.

Statistics

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
Items	Balance at the end of 1955 F. (R.F.) Lakhs of O.S. Rs.	Items	Balance at the end of 1955 F. (R.F.) Lakhs of O.S. Rs.
<i>I. Public Debt and Commercial Assets</i>			
Public Debt ..	*2,435.14	(1) Productive Works	
		(i) Railways	1,925.44
		(ii) Irrigation ..	595.44
		(iii) Others ..	3.39
		Total (1) ..	2,521.27
		(2) Works of a commercial character including protective Irrigation Works ..	300.77
		(3) Investments in commercial concerns	224.98
		(4) Other Works ..	340.97
		Total (4) ..	3,390.99
<i>II. Deposits & Advances</i>			
Deposits ..	2,075.57	Advances ..	1,106.26
<i>III. Investments & Cash</i>		(i) Investments ..	5,106.43
		(ii) Cash Balance ..	508.6
		Total (i) & (ii) ..	5,614.19
Grand Total ..	4,511.01		10,111.74

*Includes outstanding Treasury Bills.

(ii) *The Currency System.*

Metallic Currency.—There is practically no authentic record of the currency of the State prior to the year 1856, when Sir Salar Jung I, began his currency reforms and founded the Hyderabad Mint. This Mint received silver from nobles and merchants and minted silver coin on their behalf on payment of striking charges. From that time to the establishment of the new Mint, the Hyderabad Currency has a chequered career. The old method of manufacture of coins by hand continued up to 1893, and there were no less than 24 kinds of rupees circulating in the Dominions.

The machine-made coins in general have been called *Halli Sicca*, meaning current coins. In the reign of the late Highness these coins were known as Mahboobia Sicca and are now called Osmania Sicca after the name of His Exalted Highness.

In 1942 owing to abnormal rise in the price of silver on account of the World War and its inadequate supply, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government introduced the use of quaternary silver for whole rupees and other small silver coins as in British India, leaving their present weight unaffected.

The Hyderabad Currency Act III, however, provides for the fixing of the maximum and the minimum rates at which the O.S. Rupee can be exchanged with B.G. Rupee. Exchange is regulated by Government through the Hyderabad State Bank.

Gold Coinage.—When the rupee design was changed to Charminar, the Ashrafi was altered, and half, one-fourth and one-eighth Ashrafis were turned out as well as the full one. The one-sixteenth Ashrafi was discontinued when coining by machinery was started. The gold coins bear the same inscription on the obverse and reverse as the silver coins with the word Rupee changed to Ashrafi. The Ashrafi is not a legal tender coin but is very popular and freely used by the public for ornamental and ceremonial purposes.

Copper and Bronze Coinage.—Along with the old hand-made silver coin, a copper coin made of admixture of lead and copper was also in circulation. This coin was hand-made and no two coins were alike either in size or in the impressions on them. There have been two kinds of copper and bronze Currencies.

Nickel Coinage.—In the year 1919 a nickel one-anna coin was introduced and is at present in circulation. In addition to the usual monogram in the centre and the figure one on the reverse, the value is also shown in English, Kanarese, Telugu and Marathi in the four corners. As this coin has not found much favour with the public and gets mixed up with four-anna silver coin, its design has been changed, the original weight and inscription being maintained.

The reign of His Exalted Highness was marked by a great currency reform. A very bold step was taken in the establishment in 1918 of the Paper Currency Department under the Hyderabad Paper Currency Act 1928, providing for the issue and regulation of Paper Currency. The first notes to be placed in circulation were one-hundred-rupee and ten-rupee notes on July 1928. These were followed by five-rupee and one-rupee notes, but as the latter were not very popular they were subsequently withdrawn from circulation. Paper Currency.

With a view to overcome the difficulty that has been experienced in getting the required materials for minting the Q-Silver rupees and to meet the demand for smaller denomination notes H.E.H. the Nizam's Government have issued again their one-rupee notes in 1943, by getting them printed locally at the Government Central Press. These one-rupee notes have been declared as coins under a separate Currency Regulation.

The value of currency notes in circulation in February 1947 was Rs. 52.13 crores net.

The Currency system of Hyderabad has admirably stood the test time, and with its increasing popularity, better results can be hoped for in future.

CHAPTER XI.

MEDICAL AID

The main object of the Department is to relieve human suffering and all its schemes and activities aim at achieving this purpose.

Every Taluq has its own Dispensary with expert advice available at District Headquarter Hospital. Facilities are provided for referring cases requiring special medical and surgical treatment to the specialists at Hyderabad, and to the Physicians and Surgeons at the Osmania and Victoria Zenana Hospitals.

The interior is constantly visited by touring dispensaries well provided with medicine.

It has been possible with the generosity of Government to provide well qualified staff, good diet and adequate medicines for patients at all hospitals and dispensaries of the Dominion.

The number of Government Hospitals and Dispensaries has gradually increased, the total strength now being 152. Of these 23 are in Hyderabad city and 130 in the interior. There are two Government aided institutions as well.

The Hyderabad City has the following special Hospitals:—

Osmania Hospital with specialistic treatment and modern facilities, the Victoria Zenana Hospital with 300 beds exclusively meant for the treatment of women, Infectious Diseases Hospital with 100 beds in the City and another at Latur (Osmanabad District) and T.B. Hospital with 100 beds.

There is a mental Hospital at Jalna for accommodating 300 patients. A leprosy Hospital at Dichpally accommodates 800 lepers. It is an aided institution. There are also 11 Christian Mission Hospitals giving such medical aid as they can afford. Railways and the Army maintain their own Hospitals.

The Government provides facilities for in-door treatment with 3,500 beds in the various Hospitals of the Dominion, of which 1,500 are meant exclusively for women, there being 1,400 in Hyderabad City and 2,100 in District towns.

The Victoria Zenana Hospital for Gosha women was opened in 1906. New Sections for the treatment of eye, dental,

and social diseases have been added besides anæmia centre clinics at the Child Welfare Centres. There are now 27 women doctors for Hyderabad City Institutions which have accommodation for 780 beds for women only and 21 women medical officers for district institutions where 720 beds exclusively for women are maintained. In places where no medical officers are provided, mid-wives, and qualified dais attend to maternity work. 320 beds are now available at present for maternity cases in the Dominions. There is also one Rani Sharnapally Hospital at Gulbarga, where only women are treated. All district hospitals have a female section in which women are treated.

Provision has also been made for rendering medical aid to women in the neighbouring villages by women doctors at district headquarter hospitals.

Four Medical and Sanitation Units at Subah headquarters have been established for the villages selected for rural reconstruction. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge renders medical relief to the suffering villagers. To meet rural needs, village dispensary boxes are supplied to every village which are within five miles radius of each taluqa dispensary. It is also proposed to set up a medical unit for places which have a population of 5,000 or more, railway stations and places of pilgrimage.

Two Mobile-cum-Health Units are functioning, one in the Marathwara and the other in Telingana areas. Each Unit is a self-contained hospital with necessary subordinate medical and nursing staff. The services of Regional consultants are also available for specialised work. The staff camp under canvas is selected in places far away from larger towns and close to remote villages for two or three months at a time rendering medical and surgical relief to the people in rural areas. A Mobile Unit in charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon is rendering medical aid at the labour camps of the Tungabhadra Project. A hospital with 50 beds is being established at Muneerabad at the Tungabhadra.

Medical relief is made available to the labourers in the relief centres established in areas where famine or food scarcity is declared.

An Itinerary Eye Hospital in charge of an Ophthalmic Specialist is touring the districts for treatment of eye cases. More than 50,000 eye cases have thus been treated so far. Medical relief and other amenities are also rendered to such of the depressed classes as are living in different groups of huts in and around Hyderabad City. Village box dispensaries containing simple remedies are distributed to them for emergency use. Two Child Welfare Centres are being organised in these areas. Three Venereal Diseases Clinics have been established in Hyderabad City.

For the maintenance of Public Health and Sanitation other industrial concerns, large and small, are being urged to provide for their employees water and housing. The District Health Officers, inspect the industrial areas and advise the managements. The District Civil Surgeons in the capacity of factory inspectors in their respective districts look after the sanitation of the mills and factories and enforce all the provisions of the factory acts concerning Public Health and Sanitation.

Administration.

The Medical and Public Health Organisation is in the hands of two whole-time Directors, one for Medical and the other for Public Health separately. The Director of Public Health is also the Plague Commissioner for the City and Suburbs of Hyderabad and adviser to the Government in all major schemes connected with Public Health. He is assisted by a Deputy Director of Public Health. The Director Medical Department has also the services of a Deputy Director. The Health Organization of the district consists of a District Health Officer who is the Civil Surgeon, an Assistant Health Officer, an Assistant Surgeon, a Sub-Assistant Surgeon and a Woman Doctor at the district headquarters and a Sub-Assistant Surgeon at each Taluq headquarters, for hospital work.

Since the administration of the Public Health Department has been entirely separated from that of the Medical, Government contemplates appointment of whole-time Subah Health Officers and District Health Officers in the districts.

There are in the State for Medical work 36 Civil Surgeons, 62 Assistant Surgeons, and 181 Sub-Assistant Surgeons including Women Doctors. On the Health side there are 9 Civil Surgeons, 25 Assistant Surgeons and 35 Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 18 Assistant Health Officers, 163 Health Inspectors, 85 Health Sub-Inspectors, 5 Midwives, 314 *Da's*, 14 Health Visitors and 117 Vaccinators.

Curative and Preventive Activities.

Every district headquarters town has a Central Hospital, the taluq headquarter dispensaries acting as its feeders.

The Rural Reconstruction.

The Public Health Officers in their work in urban and rural centres secure the co-operation of the people by means of propaganda. In cases of emergency, such as outbreaks of epidemic diseases, however, compulsion is exercised when persuasion fails. Pamphlets, posters, magic lantern lectures, house-to-house talks, and the cinema car, quicken public interest in health problems.

The cinema car tours throughout the district and exhibits films on plague, malaria, leprosy and cholera. By means of illustrated lectures in the local languages (Urdu, Telugu, Marathi and Kanarese) people are made to understand and improve environmental conditions.

The Medical Officer equipped with a portable dispensary, accompanies the cinema car, who after lectures treats patients

who present themselves to him. In this way, medical aid and public health advice are taken to the doors of villagers. Children at school are made to interest themselves in health matters and are given pamphlets on infectious diseases, published by the Public Health Department. Public Health service forms part of Rural Reconstruction work undertaken by the Revenue, Veterinary, Agricultural, Education and Co-operative Departments, all collaborating together; very satisfactory results are achieved. Town Planning and conservancy, the improvement of wells, manure pits and village drainage, together with the anti-malaria measures, have changed the physical aspects of 147 selected villages.

The problem of drinking water supply is tackled by the Water Board. Nearly every district headquarter town is assured of a reservoir. This amenity is gradually extended to all important towns as funds become available. The Well Sinking Department and the Local Boards sink wells or convert step wells into protected wells in the villages. Other Amenities.

The question of housing is dealt with. The Building rules and regulations are now in force. Overcrowding and slum making are prevented.

The cleanliness of towns, as far as scavenging and drainage work is concerned, is receiving attention and the drainage system of most of the District headquarter towns is improved.

Markets, slaughter-houses, and weekly bazar platforms are built on approved plans.

Medical inspection of schools is a feature of public health service and considerable headway has been done in this direction.

Two special departments for the control of plague and malaria are in existence. Scientific surveys are made in many places and campaigns inaugurated with marked success.

Medical examination of school children began in 1935 A.D. The District Civil Surgeon examines school boys at district headquarters while the woman doctor examines girls. There is a separate Medical Inspection staff for Hyderabad City under a Medical Inspector of Schools. He is assisted by a man and a woman Medical Officers. At first medical examination was limited to Middle Schools, High Schools, and Colleges only; children in Primary Schools are also now examined. The scheme is being revised to make it more useful and productive of good results. Two school clinics function in the Hyderabad City in charge of a Medical Officer. Parents, guardians and teachers frequently visit them and co-operate with the Medical Inspector. Medical Inspection of Schools.

Anti-rabic treatment is available free at all the district Anti-Rabic Centres.

headquarter hospitals and at the Chemical and Bacteriological laboratories in Hyderabad.

Vaccination.

Vaccination is now compulsory only for infants between the ages of 6 months and 1 year. A draft Vaccination Act making vaccination and re-vaccination compulsory is under consideration of Government. 147 Vaccinators are employed in the Districts. 16 Assistant Health Officers, 134 Health Inspectors and 37 Health Sub-Inspectors also perform vaccinations in rural areas. Jagirs and Samasthans employ 44 Vaccinators. The Government Vaccine Depot, manufactures and supplies lymph.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

With a view to widening the scope of this service, a full time Maternity and Child Welfare Woman Medical Officer was appointed in November, 1940.

15 Child Welfare Centres in Hyderabad City and in Nizamabad, Gulbarga, Warangal, Nalgonda and Raichur and Mahbubnagar towns are functioning at present. More are to follow in 14 district centres making a total of 20 in all.

Though there is no separate Maternity Hospital in the city, wards are reserved for maternity cases at the Osmania General and Victoria Zenana Hospitals. In the Districts 12 Maternity Units, one each at Raichur, Gulbarga, Jalna, Aurangabad, Matwada, Parbhani, Nizamabad, Mahbubnagar, Narayanpet, Osmanabad, Nalgonda and Bhir have been provided from H.E.H. the Nizam's Silver Jubilee Fund.

A Maternity Ward of 20 beds will soon be attached to each district headquarter hospital and one of 12 beds at each Divisional headquarter hospital.

A Women's Committee with Her Highness the Princess of Berar as President collected a sum of Rs. 21,323-5-10 to be devoted to the establishment of Model Dais Training Centres in the districts. Government have augmented this sum with an equal amount so that four centres might be opened. In addition a sum of Rs. 10,000 has been allotted by Government for Dais Hostel at Nizamabad. Model Training Centres are now functioning at Nizamabad, Raichur, Warangal and Aurangabad.

Rural Dais (midwives) are being appointed as they become trained.

Further impetus to the expansion of midwifery service and for the protection of mother and child has been given through the keen interest and maternal patronage shown by Princess Niloufer Farhat Begum Saheba, President of the Women and Children's Medical Aid Association, which has raised large funds from the public. With this fund, work of real value has started to prosecute a well chalked out programme of service to the women of the State.

The Princess of Niloufer Training School for Health Visitors has been established and stipends are given for candidates under training. The construction of a ten bedded Maternity Ward and 30 child welfare centres in selected areas of the Dominions is in progress.

Anti-malarial measures have been in progress in the City of Hyderabad and in the Districts. It is being expanded considerably in 8 districts and 24 taluqs including the Tungabhadra, Nizamsagar, Dindi and Pindlipakla irrigation centres. A Field Malaria Training Centre has also been established for anti-malarial work in Thirmalapur of the Nizamabad District.

Disease
Control.

A Special Plague Department inaugurated some sixteen years ago is engaged in combating plague in the city of Hyderabad. Surveys made in the districts revealed existence of endemic centres. In the endemic localities, rat density is ascertained and flea index and meteorological reports, particularly the mean temperature and the saturation deficiency, are carefully collected and charted and the relation of these factors to plague incidence is studied. During seasons of epidemics, disinfection of houses, evacuation of contacts and inoculation are carried out. Fumigation and closing of rat-holes is also done around the infected house. The City Improvement Board is gradually building rat-proof dwellings and rat-proof grain godowns.

Tuberculosis is very prevalent in Hyderabad and the larger towns of the Dominions. A very large proportion are cases of tuberculosis of the lung. The mortality is considerable, though no accurate figures are yet available. The main cause of the disease is bad housing with want of light and ventilation in congested areas. The Tuberculosis organization in Hyderabad is under a Tuberculosis Specialist of Civil Surgeon's rank. It has a fully equipped clinic with radiology and light treatment department at Dabirpura, in Hyderabad City, and an outdoor clinic at Osmania Hospital. A Tuberculosis Hospital at Erragadda accommodating 60 patients and a ward of 20 beds on the lines of the Osmania General Hospital exist. The construction of a Tuberculosis Sanatorium with 150 beds at a cost of Rs. 13 lakhs has been completed at Ananthagiri, 50 miles from Hyderabad City, and opened recently. A Hyderabad Tuberculosis Association has been formed under the aegis of the Central Association at Delhi. The Provincial Tuberculosis Association of Secunderabad has been amalgamated with Hyderabad Tuberculosis Association. X-Ray plants for radiology and screening work have been installed in the headquarter hospitals at Aurangabad, Warangal, Raichur, Nanded and Gulbarga.

Tuberculosis.

This disease was discovered in 1936 among aboriginal people in the jungle tracts of Warangal and Karimnagar districts. Intensive mass treatment of Yaws cases in the endemic jungle areas of Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad,

Yaws.

Mahbubnagar and Nizamabad Districts has been undertaken and more than 60,000 cases have been treated so far with Thiosarmin injections with beneficial results.

Guinea-Worm.

The number of cases treated in the different districts by various hospitals and dispensaries is about 4,000.

Guinea-worm surveys of Osmanabad, Bhir and Gulbarga districts were carried out. All the three surveys showed that these districts are heavily infected, the case-rate ranging in some places as high as 155 per mille. The changing of the existing step-wells into draw-wells and the sinking of new draw-wells by the Well Sinking Department has reduced the incidence of the guinea-worm disease in the Districts of Raichur, Gulbarga and Osmanabad.

Replacement of all step-wells and other unsatisfactory sources of drinking water by standard design draw-wells alone will eradicate the evil. In the meanwhile, temporary measures are being adopted to kill cyclops from all wells in the infected area by regular disinfection with lime.

Leprosy.

Small scale surveys in the Dominions show that out of 4 lepers one is an infectious case. Presuming the leprosy rate in Hyderabad to be 0.5 per cent. the number of lepers in the State is reckoned to be 80,000; of these, 20,000 may be considered to be open (infective) cases.

A small farm-colony for lepers is attached to the clinic at Narayanpet in Mahbubnagar District and another is run by voluntary organization at Zaheerabad in the Bidar District. The latter is claimed to be self-supporting. In Hyderabad City, a leper home was started by the Municipal Corporation in 1941, and housed in Chandulal Baradari with accommodation for 50 patients.

Weekly leprosy clinics are now conducted for outpatients in 72 district hospitals and dispensaries and a standing instruction has been issued to Medical Officers for the treatment of lepers. More clinics will be opened shortly.

There is a mission leper home and hospital at Dichpally in the Nizamabad District where only open cases amenable to treatment are admitted. The daily average number of in-patients is nearly 800. It is an aided institution, Government paying an annual grant of Rs. 48,000 towards its upkeep. In addition District Boards pay Rs. 10,000 a year.

A whole-time Leprosy Officer has been appointed with necessary staff and funds, who supervises all the clinics. Final year M.B., B.S., students of the Osmania University are given a full course of training in leprosy at the Victoria Leprosy Hospital, Dichpally.

There are 152 Hospitals and Dispensaries, of which **Statistics.** 6 are special, 15 first class, 116 Taluq, 4 Sarf-e-Khas, 9 Local Funds and 2 State-aided. The district headquarter hospitals have 24 beds while the taluq hospitals provide 8 beds. There are 12 hospitals including the Osmania and the Victoria Zenana in Hyderabad City, providing indoor accommodation. There is the K.E.M. Hospital at Secunderabad. There are 10 out-patient dispensaries in Hyderabad City. 3,500 beds are maintained in all at the various hospitals of the Dominions of which 1,500 are meant exclusively for women patients.

Apart from the above the Mental Hospital at Jalna has accommodation for 300 patients, the Leprosy Hospital at Dichpally 800 cases; the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Lingampally has 50 beds and T.B. Hospital at Erragadda for 100 beds. The two Mobile Regional Hospitals carry one hundred beds each.

CHAPTER XII.

EDUCATION.

(i) *General.*

Before education became the responsibility of the Government, no suitable agency for its spread existed in the State and education was largely conducted as a domestic concern under the patronage of some rich noblemen, the curriculum being limited to reading, writing, arithmetic and religion. An English School, St. George's Grammar School, of the type to which we are now accustomed, was first opened in 1834 in the City of Hyderabad by a clergyman of the Church of England followed closely by a Roman Catholic School founded at about the same time by the first Amir-i-Kabir, a liberal patron of learning and himself a mathematician of no small repute.

State education commenced in 1854 when a school called the Darul Uloom was established in the City of Hyderabad by Sir Salar Jung, the then Prime Minister, as a centre of Oriental learning and culture. The State educational system began with the Government issuing orders in 1859 for the opening of two schools in each Taluq and District Headquarters, one in Persian and the other in the local language, under the management and supervision of the Revenue Department. Deputy Inspectors of Schools for the districts were appointed in 1875, to whom were transferred from Revenue officials the duties connected with educational work.

The first Government English schools started in the Dominions were the Chaderghat Anglo-Vernacular School and the City English School founded in 1871 at Hyderabad. With the opening of an Anglo-Vernacular School at Aurangabad in 1874 and one at Gulbarga in 1876, English education was also introduced in the districts. The City English High School was amalgamated with the Chaderghat Anglo-Vernacular School in 1876. This was called the English High School, Chaderghat, and in the following year raised to the status of a second grade college affiliated to the Madras University under the name of the Hyderabad College, while the Branch High School in the City developed in due course into an independent English High School. A private school which had been started on the model of an English Public School meant for the sons of nobles was brought under Government Control in 1878 under the name Madrasa-e-Aliya and placed under the management of a Board of Governors. By 1852 were founded Aided English High Schools—St. George's Grammar School, All Saints High

School, Mahbub College and Madrasa-e-Aizza. Besides, there were also a few English Middle Schools for girls.

With the appointment in 1883 of Mr. Syed Hussain Bilgrami, B.A. (afterwards Nawab Imadul Mulk Bahadur) as Director of Public Instruction and Education Secretary, Public Instruction became a major department and a budget of yearly Rs. 2.29 lakhs to begin with was sanctioned for it. The department was reorganised; High Schools opened at all Subah Headquarters and Middle Schools at a large number of places. There was a corresponding expansion of Primary education. The Middle School Examination was instituted in 1891. A Text Book Committee was established in 1884 and the inspecting agency was strengthened. The Normal School which had existed since 1870, was reorganised. In 1887 the Madrasa-e-Aliya was attached to the Hyderabad College which was then raised to a First Grade College, under the name of the Nizam College. Committees of English scholarship to be awarded to students for the prosecution of higher studies in England were founded in 1895-96. The first Industrial School was started at Warangal in 1890-91, followed shortly afterwards by the establishment of a similar school at Aurangabad. The Industrial school as well as the Engineering school at Warangal were subsequently transferred to Hyderabad. In 1904-5 a Medical School was opened at Hyderabad under the management of the Medical Department. A year later, the Victoria Jubilee Memorial Orphanage was established in memory of Queen Victoria under the management of a Committee presided over by the Hon'ble the Resident with the object of providing a home with general and industrial education for Hindu and Mohamadan orphans and destitute children. The Asafia State Library was founded in 1880-81. Two years later, the Dairut-ul-Maarif was established for the printing and publishing of old and rare manuscripts of historical and religious importance. The Oriental Titles—The Nampalli School and the Mahbubia School—were opened in 1908. The High School Leaving Certificate Examination, which was introduced in 1911, gave a fresh impetus to English Education.

Before 1911 there were four types of Secondary schools—Rushidiya Schools preparing pupils for the Rushidiya Examination and serving as feeders to Faukania Schools which were Oriental High Schools preparing pupils for the Munshi and Moulvi Examinations. Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools preparing pupils for the Middle School Examination and acting as feeders to English High Schools preparing pupils either for the Madras Matriculation Examination or the Cambridge Local Examinations. Mahboobia Girls' High School founded in 1907 coaches pupils for the Cambridge Certificate Examination.

With the accession of His Exalted Highness Nawab Sir Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur, Asaf Jah VII, in 1911, begins a period of intense educational activity. A year earlier Mr. A. T. Mayhew, M.A. (Oxon.), I.E.S., had been

Education
under Asaf
Jah VII.

appointed Education Adviser and the report which he submitted at the end of 1911 contained valuable suggestions for the reform of the administrative machinery of the Department as well as for the expansion and reorganisation of Primary and Secondary education.

Primary
Education.

The steps which are taken to implement Mr. Mayhew's recommendations as regards the expansion of the Primary Education were the opening of Local Fund schools of the experimental type; the conversion of thriving Local Fund Primary schools into Shahi schools.

Thanks to the liberal annual grants made by the Government from 1915 to 1916 and 1921 to 1926 for the expansion of Primary education, there was an increase of 3,080 Primary schools and nearly 1,42,000 pupils during this period. In 1912 His Exalted Highness the Nizam was graciously pleased to issue a *Firman* making instruction in all Primary schools free. Nevertheless, the progress of Primary education during the next 15 years was comparatively slow. The reason for this was that owing to the financial stringency, Government could not provide funds for the expansion of Primary education as liberally as before. Nor were the Local Boards in a position to give the Department any appreciable help in opening new Primary schools. In 1939-40 Government decided to take over the responsibility for Primary Education and to bear its recurring expenditure, setting apart the contributions from the Local Boards for such non-recurring items as buildings, furniture and teaching appliances. In the same year a five-year programme for the expansion of Primary education was launched for which Government sanctioned an additional recurring grant of Rs. 12.5 lakhs, for the conversion of Local Fund schools into Government schools, and Rs. one lakh in each of the subsequent five years for the opening of new schools and reorganisation for the existing ones. At the same time the Local Fund Department made a special grant of Rs. 20 lakhs for the provision of buildings.

Under this programme, 456 new schools were opened in villages with a population of 1,000 and above and 498 Primary schools already in existence were reorganized. School Committees consisting of local residents were also set up with a view to raising enrolment and ensuring better attendance of pupils. In the year 1944 there were 5,370 schools with 321,173 scholars, costing Government Rs. 42.56 lakhs.

The Primary stage extends over a period of five years. As the medium of instruction in the primary stage is the mother-tongue of the pupils, most Primary schools are bi-lingual with parallel classes in Urdu and the local languages. English is taught as an additional language in Classes III and IV only in those Primary schools which are feeders to Secondary schools.

There were at first two types of High schools, *viz.*, English High Schools preparing pupils for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University and Faukania (Oriental) schools preparing students for the Oriental Titles Examinations. With the constitution of the High School Leaving Certificate Board in 1940-41, the High School Leaving Certificate Examination, conducted by this Board, replaced the Matriculation Examination mentioned above. The inauguration of the Osmania University in 1918-19 necessitated a complete reorganisation of Secondary education. The Faukania schools were gradually abolished. A revised curriculum conforming to the requirements of the Osmania University was introduced in 1921 and High School preparing pupils, as before for the High School Leaving Certificate Examination with English as the medium of instruction and the Osmania High Schools preparing pupils for the Osmania Matriculation Examination through the Urdu Medium with English as a compulsory additional language. A few schools were, however, allowed to continue to prepare students for the Cambridge School Certificate Examination. In 1924 a residential institution called the Jagirdars College was established on the model of an English Public School for the sons of Jagirdars (the landed gentry) of the State and was placed under a separate Board of Governors. The College now prepares pupils through the medium of Urdu for the Higher Secondary Certificates Examination.

The Middle School Examination was abolished in 1930. This was followed by a revision of the curriculum for the Secondary stage of instruction in the extension of the High School Course for the Osmania Matriculation Examination from two to three years, thus bringing it into line with the H.S.L.C. Course.

The next important development in the field of Secondary education took place in 1937 when a Statutory Board of Secondary Education was constituted by a Royal Charter with representatives of the Education Department, Osmania University and the Public. A Statutory Committee consisting of women was also appointed to advise the Board on questions relating to women's education. All Secondary Schools in the State, with the exception of those preparing their pupils for the Cambridge School Certificate Examinations, were brought under the control of this Board and the dual system of education which had existed till then, namely the H.S.L.C. system with English as the medium of instruction, was abolished. There is thus now only one common examination at the end of the Secondary stage, namely, the Higher Secondary Certificate Examination in place of the H.S.L.C. and Osmania Matriculation Examinations which had existed before. Question papers in non-language subjects are set both in Urdu and English, the option of answering them in English being given to candidates from selected High Schools which have been permitted for the time being to continue this language as the medium of instruction.

In the year 1944 there were 253 High Schools, with 94,426 schools costing Government Rs. 42.43 lakhs.

**Women's
Education.**

Prior to 1911 women's education was at low ebb. The first measure that was adopted to develop and organise it on a sound basis was that in the year 1913-14 when an Inspectress of Girls' Schools was appointed. This was followed by the opening of a large number of schools for girls between 1914-15 and 1921-22. With a view to securing qualified woman teachers, 4 training schools for women were opened during the years 1918-19 and 1919-20 at Hyderabad, Warangal, Aurangabad and Gulbarga respectively. Further impetus was given to women's education in 1938 when Government sanctioned the proposal submitted by the department for permitting the use of the mother-tongue as the medium of instruction up to the end of Lower Secondary stage, *i.e.*, standard VII. The Mahboobia Girls' School has an excellent record of progress to its credit and, as before, prepares pupils for the Local Cambridge Examinations. Special stress is laid on Domestic Science in all Girls' Secondary Schools.

**Technical and
Vocational
Education.**

The Department of Technical and Vocational Education was established in 1937, when the technical and industrial institutions attached to other departments of Government were transferred to it. Shortly afterwards, Government created an Employment Bureau to help qualified young men and women in their search for employment.

The most important institution of the department is the Osmania Technical College, established in 1922. The College provides a 4-year Diploma Course in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, two special courses for Railway Apprentices, and courses for electrical trades.

The next largest institution is the Central School of Arts and Crafts, established in 1941, providing 3-year Intermediate Certificate Courses and 2-year Diploma Courses in various arts and crafts, in addition to certain special short courses. It also conducts 3-year special courses in horn and ivory work, quartz polishing, and Benaresi Weaving.

The department has also established a Central School of Commercial and Secretariat Training, providing Diploma and Certificate Courses in commercial and secretarial subjects.

Recently two Technical High Schools for boys have been opened at Aurangabad and Warangal, which will provide a full high-school course of training with a technical bias. These schools will be similar to schools of the same type already started in certain British Indian Provinces, and will be modelled on the lines of such schools as recommended in the Report of the Central Advisory Board of Education, 1944.

In addition to the above, there are 12 Industrial Schools

for boys at various district headquarters and at Hyderabad. These schools provide 2-year or 3-year Artisan Courses.

Vocational education for girls has not been overlooked by the department. There are two Vocational High Schools for girls, providing Diploma Courses in Domestic Science as well as short courses suitable for girls in special home industries.

The expenditure of this department has risen from Rs. 1.82 lakhs in 1937 to Rs. 10.71 lakhs in 1944-45.

There was only one training institution in 1911, *viz.*, the Government Normal School at Hyderabad, where Middle-passed teachers drawn from the Primary schools were being trained. Owing to the expansion of Primary and Secondary education, more schools for men and women teachers were opened. The Normal schools in the districts provide instruction in the language of the respective Divisions, *viz.*, Telugu, Marathi and Kanarese, while the schools in Hyderabad City give training in Urdu.

Training of Teachers.

The training of teachers for Secondary schools was first undertaken in 1924 when arrangements were made in the Training School for Men at Hyderabad. Two years later a class for the training of Intermediates, with one year's course, was opened, and at the same time, the period of training for Middle-passed men and Matriculates was reduced to one year. With the creation of the Faculty of Education in the Osmania University, a class for training graduates was added in 1929 and to mark the change in its status, the institution was named "The Osmania Training College."

In 1935 there were 9 Training institutions in the State, including the Training College and 2 recognised Normal schools. In 1940 a degree course in Education called the M.Ed. course was added to the Osmania Training College. A year later Dip.Ed. and M.Ed. classes were opened for woman teachers, but were located in the Osmania University College for Women for the sake of convenience.

Both for Boys and Girls schools, trained Physical Directors and Directresses are appointed.

Physical Education.

In view of the poverty and social disabilities of the Depressed Classes, it was necessary to adopt special measures for the education of children belonging to these classes. A special Inspector belonging to the Depressed Classes has been appointed to supervise the education of children belonging to these classes. In some of the schools vocational training is provided along with general education.

Education of the Depressed Classes.

Prior to 1946 only sporadic attempts had been made in the field of adult education, but without any appreciable success. At the end of 1944 there were 99 schools for adults (95 for men and 4 for women) with 3,139 adults (2,836 men and 303 women)

Adult Education.

under instruction. A comprehensive scheme for speeding up Adult education has been recently prepared by the department and is now under Government consideration.

School for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

Founded in 1939 with only 2 students, the Government School for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind has been making slow but steady progress, the strength in 1944 being 21. Besides literary education of the Primary standard, vocational training is imparted to the blind in cane-work and to the deaf in tailoring, book-binding and cane-work. No fees are charged. Most of the children receive scholarships. Conveyance arrangements have also been made free of cost.

Miscellaneous.

Religious schools are also maintained. Boy Scouts and Girl Guides have been organised and medical inspection of boys and girls in Government institutions is carried. Scholarships are granted for higher studies abroad.

Statistics.

Primary schools 5,370, number of pupils 323,173; High schools 254 with 94,421 pupils.

(ii) *University.*

For over half a century education in these Dominions was controlled by the Madras University, a control which, while productive of much good, was at the same time an impediment in the path of national progress. These Dominions, being fused of many colourful elements, have a distinct history of their own, and individuality and a traditional outlook. Thus it was felt that the control by an outside authority was becoming more and more irksome, and not in keeping with the aspirations of the people. Enlightened public opinion became progressively averse to this intellectual and cultural slavery, and there was a universal demand for a University having its foundations deep in the national consciousness of the people.

The Memorandum.

Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari, who held just then the Educational Secretaryship in His Exalted Highness's Government realised the needs of the time and submitted to the august Sovereign the famous Minute in 1917 embodying the proposals for the establishment of the Osmania University. In that Memorandum he surveyed the existing educational conditions and systems and exhaustively discussed the various advantages and disadvantages derived from them. He realised that every system of education should take due cognizance of the peculiar needs and conditions of a country, and the ideal it pursues. The system should be so devised as to answer the mental, moral and material requirements of the people it is expected to serve. A system to be truly beneficial must grow out of the soul of the people and it should also be native to the soil. Sir Akbar was convinced that the existing system of education was divorced from life since the students were taught through the medium without any pretence to national character. By insisting that instruction should be imparted in a foreign tongue—English—the very basic principle

of any sound system of education was destroyed. The undue and unwarranted strain on the memory of the students, the needless waste of their time and energy in tackling the intricacies of a foreign grammar and idiom, the resultant negligence of useful work and many other attendant evils were recognised by this farsighted statesman, and he desired the initiation of this truly national movement of education which revolutionised the very concept of University education in India. The principle of education through an Indian language of vast capabilities, through Urdu, was accepted without any qualifications; and in this respect the Osmania University became the first, and so far the only *one* University in India to adopt a national language as the medium of instruction in all subjects up to the highest stage of University education.

But, none was better aware than Sir Akbar of the absolute necessity and importance of the study of English, as language and as literature. The international status of English, its pre-eminent quality of interpreting the west to the east, and its long and historic association with Indians, naturally gave it a position, which could not be disturbed without jeopardising our efficiency and character. Hence, in order to keep abreast of times, to be able to share the glory of western life and culture and to enable blending of the west and the east, English was retained as a compulsory second language.

In that historic Memorandum Sir Akbar Hydari stated:—

“We require a new University free from the evils inherent in the present system and calculated to undo its deplorable effects. The University so founded shall be based on the fundamental principles of education, and shall take into consideration the peculiar needs of the people and their national characteristics. It shall preserve all that is best in the present and ancient systems of education. It should be both an examining and a teaching body and in addition to this undertake to compile and translate books, using the Urdu language both for the imparting of knowledge and the training of the intellect.”

The introduction of a popular language, which was the joint product of the age-old cultural contacts between the two great communities—the Hindu and the Muslim—achieved, along with many other things, the bridging of the gulf between the classes and masses.

The Memorandum submitted by the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari to the gracious Sovereign received his Royal assent. His deep and abiding interest in the advancement of education, his ever-vigilant care for the welfare of his people, his princely generosity as well as his loving guidance, made for the success of this great institution. His Exalted Highness was graciously pleased to bestow on this University his own name. In

Nizam's
Assent.

granting his Royal assent, His Exalted Highness said—

“ I am pleased to express my approval of the views set forth.....regarding the inauguration of a University in the State, in which the knowledge and culture of ancient and modern times may be blended so harmoniously as to remove the defects created by the present system of education and full advantage may be taken of all that is best in the ancient and modern systems of physical, intellectual and spiritual culture. In addition.....it should aim at the moral training of the students and give an impetus to research in all Scientific subjects.....Urdu should form the medium of higher education, but that a knowledge of English as a language should at the same time be deemed compulsory for all students. With this object in view I am pleased to order that steps be taken for the inauguration.....of a University for the Dominions, to be called the Osmania University of Hyderabad in commemoration of my accession to the throne.”

The preamble of the Royal Charter dated 5th October, 1918, runs as follows:—

“ Whereas the prosperity and well-being of our devoted and loyal subjects are the objects of our most earnest solicitude, and whereas these objects can be secured only when the existing organisation of education in our Dominions is freed to an appreciable extent from the control of outside Universities, and higher education is organised within the State, with reference to local needs and conditions: We are pleased to order:—

- i. that a University called the Osmania University be established at Hyderabad on the 1st day of Muharrum 1337 Hijri.”

Under such happy auspices the dream of a generation became a reality. The Osmania University College was opened in 1919; and the first Intermediate examination was held in 1921, and the B.A., in 1923. In the course of 30 years of its existence the University has scaled great heights and has achieved much success. What was looked upon as an experiment has now turned out to be a national achievement.

Special Features.

Even a casual visitor notes with admiration that in the conception of this University, the gracious Sovereign transcended the narrow conception of a sectarian institution and established a truly national University with a national language as the medium of instruction and examination. The experiment in the beginning inspired animated interest and also occasional controversy among educationists who were sceptic about its success. But 30 years of steady progress have allayed

the fears of those who doubted the success of the effort. Today the greatest among Indian Educationists have joined in a chorus of tributes paid to the worthy architects of this University.

The introduction of Urdu as the medium of instruction is the most important feature of this University. There are other interesting features which, while adding to the distinctiveness of this institution, make for greater usefulness and service to the country and its people. In this scheme, the study of English has not been neglected. This language that has fostered in India universal knowledge and national consciousness, has been retained as a compulsory second language to be studied by every student in the High school, Intermediate and B.A. and B.Sc. classes.

Provision has also been made for those with special Classical Languages. aptitude to study English language and literature both in the B.A. and in the Post-graduate classes. The standard of English at present in this University approximates to that in other universities of India. While the knowledge of English enables the vigilant student to imbibe universal truths and values and to come into intimate contact with the scientific minds of the west and their wonderful creations, the knowledge of the people's language helps him disseminate the same among the rank and file of the people.

The study of the great classical language such as Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic; and the regional languages such as Kannada, Marathi and Telugu, has been carefully fostered. It is open to every student to specialise in these subjects and reach the highest degree of efficiency in them. Apart from these, provision has been made for the study of the great European languages like French and German.

Another important aspect of the functions of this Translation. University which has a large and direct bearing on its success, is the establishment of the Bureau of Compilation of Translation which has been translating into Urdu all the books required for use by the students. Several standard works on every subject have thus been brought within easy reach of the average student. The work attempted by the Bureau embraces the whole range of University studies including History, Philosophy, Political and Social Sciences, Mathematics, Physical Sciences, Chemistry Pure and Applied, Botany, Zoology, Geology, Medicine, Teaching, Engineering and Law.

Mention must be made of another historic institution that was attached to the University, that is the Dairat-ul-Maaraiif Oriental Publications. (Oriental Publications Bureau). This Institution has done yeoman service in the cause of Islamic Culture by bringing to light ancient and rare unpublished books in Arabic and Persian.

Another aspect of this University is the provision for research in the fields of Philosophy, Mathematics, Pure and Applied Sciences and Engineering. Alongside with these, the religious, ethical and social requirements of the pupils have been adequately met. To the Faculties of Arts, Theology, Science, Medicine, Engineering, Law and Education, have been recently added to those of Agriculture, Commerce and Veterinary Science. Anthropology has been included among the subjects of study. The University is of the Unitary type with some Intermediate colleges in the city of Hyderabad and some at the important district centres. It is intended to make the University completely residential but at present less than half the students are actually in residence, as hostel accommodation is hardly sufficient. The University is a teaching and examining institution.

The Site.

Adigmet, where the University Colleges and administrative buildings have been constructed, commands an area of 1,600 acres.

No requirement of a residential University has been overlooked and every want was anticipated. Space and provision have been made for the construction of halls, colleges, hospitals, schools, residential quarters, hostels, stadia, shopping centres, pavilions, swimming pools, playgrounds, gardens and for providing a hundred other needs and amenities of cultured life.

Growth of
University
Town.

At first temporary buildings were put up, and the University was shifted there in 1934. These buildings were constructed at a cost of over 10 lakhs of rupees, and were set in the midst of beautiful lawns and shady gardens. Until the University Arts College was ready for occupation, these temporary buildings housed all the University departments and the offices. This group of buildings possesses as well a spacious Address Hall, capable of seating well over 1,500 students. Within the area there is a tastefully laid-out botanical garden. As the permanent buildings are completed, the different departments would shift from their present location, and the buildings would be utilised for residential purposes.

The next building to adorn the site is Arts College. It is the happy idea of the great architects who fashioned it to harmonise all that is enduring in the Hindu, Muslim and Western cultures. Today it is symbolical of the spiritual unity of the above trinity. The architectural design of this magnificent building while emphasising the fusion of Hindu and Muslim cultures, their mutual love and good-will, embodied at the same time, the tradition of tolerance deeply cherished by the Asaf Jahi Rulers.

Some distance to the left of the Arts College stands a line of splendid buildings. They are the colleges of Physics, Chemistry and Botany and Zoology.

About half a mile from the Arts College stands the Polytechnic. Outside these four mighty buildings, there are two other permanent structures known as the A and B Hostels.

Apart from this central structure, the builders have also planned the building of the Law College and the University Library. The colleges of Medicine, Forestry, Engineering, have been planned. The Union Hall, the hub of students' life at the University has already been drawn up and is expected to come up soon. The construction of other buildings such as College for Women, College of Technology and the Central Laboratories is only a matter of time. Then there are the schemes in connection with the physical training of youths, the most important of them being the Stadium and the Pavilion, Residential quarters for the professors and blocks for the servants are in the course of construction.

The Osmania University is mainly a Residential one. It has many constituent colleges scattered in the city of Hyderabad as well as in the Dominions. Today on the University site the following Faculties have their permanent home: Theology, Arts, Science, Law, Engineering and Applied Chemistry and Veterinary Science. Translation Bureau, the University Press and the Research Institute are also there. In the city there are the colleges of Teaching and Medicine and the University College for Women. Apart from these, there are four Intermediate Colleges—one for Women and three Men's Colleges for Science, Arts and Oriental studies. At a distance of some 7 miles from the city are located the Agricultural College and its experimental farms.

By a gracious *Firman*, the Nizam College which had been affiliated all along to the distant Madras University, severed its connection with it. This Institution celebrated the Diamond Jubilee on a grand scale, having had the proud privilege of being inaugurated by His Exalted Highness the Nizam. His Exalted Highness, while giving his Royal assent to the disaffiliation from Madras University stressed upon the great contribution the College had made to education and learning in the State and recapitulated the glorious services rendered by its *alumni*.

The Nizam College retains its individuality by retaining English as the medium of instruction and at the same time becomes part of the State University. A special status has been created for this College, considering its past traditions and future possibilities. It has been designated as an "Associate Institution" of the Osmania University.

There are four more Intermediate Colleges at Aurangabad, Gulbarga, Warangal and Secunderabad.

The Royal Patron of the Osmania University is the most Royal Sovereign, His Exalted Highness General Nawab Sir Mir

Affiliated
Colleges.

Administra-
tion.

Osman Ali Khan Bahadur, Fateh Jung, Faithful Ally of the British Government, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar, Sultan-ul-Ulum.

His Excellency the Prime Minister of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions is the ex-officio Chancellor of the Osmania University. He is the chief controlling authority. He confers the Degrees at the University Convocations. He has powers to inspect and supervise the University and its allied institutions, and to annul any proceedings which, in his opinion, are not in conformity with the Royal Charter. The present Chancellor is His Excellency, Said-ul-Mulk, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.

The Hon'ble Minister for Education is the Pro-Chancellor of the University and presides over the meeting of the University Council. Hon'ble Nawab Ali Yaver Jung Bahadur, B.A. (Oxon.), is the present Pro-Chancellor.

The Vice-Chancellor is the chief executive head and is charged with the administration of the University. He exercises control over the academic and administrative arrangements of the University and also sees that the provisions of the Charter are faithfully observed. Till recently the Education Minister of H.E.H. the Nizam's Executive Council, was the ex-officio Vice-Chancellor. Now the Vice-Chancellorship is made independent of the Ministerial office. Dr. Wali Mohamad, M.A. (Cantab.), PH.D. (Gottingen), I.E.S., is the present Vice-Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor is assisted by a Rector, two Provosts, a Chief Proctor and Assistant Proctors, in the day to day administration of the University and in maintaining discipline among the students. The offices and other routine official duties are in the charge of a Registrar, a Deputy Registrar, two Assistant Registrars and an Accounts Officer. In all matters concerning academic and residential activities, the Vice-Chancellor has the assistance and co-operation of the different heads of departments, Principals of Colleges and Wardens of Hostels, in addition to other officers mentioned earlier.

The constitution of the University differs in several respects from that of most Indian Universities. The main distinguishing feature is the separation of academic and administrative functions, which are vested in bodies specially constituted for these purposes. The Senate and the Faculties perform academic functions; and the Syndicate and the University Council look after the administration of the University.

The University Council is the highest governing body of the University. It is vested with the powers of general superintendence of and control over all the constituent colleges. It consists of not less than nine and not more than eleven members excluding the Principals of the Women's College and Professional Colleges.

The staff is composed of Professors, Readers and Lecturers in two grades. Irrespective of the official division there is a remarkable camaraderie and a sense of equality among the members of the teaching Staff. Outside their professional work, the Professors busy themselves in all kinds of extra-curricular activities, especially of cultural nature. They are, in every way, the true friends, philosophers and guides of the students in their charge, who can always look up to them for friendly advice and sympathy in all their legitimate demands and needs.

The University had encouraged Inter-University contacts in every possible way. For most examinations of the University there are external examiners from other universities. Every year a few distinguished men of learning from Indian and foreign universities are invited by the authorities to deliver University Extension Lectures in order to enrich the minds and outlook of the students and others. Some of the most distinguished sons of India, who have attained international reputation have addressed the Annual Convocations, giving new hopes and ideas to the outgoing graduates through their inspiring messages. Lately the University has appointed outstanding personalities of the stature of Sir C. V. Raman as visiting Professors, to deliver to the students and the staff a series of talks on their researches and discoveries. With the steady growth of the University, when the members of the staff are made to live within the University campus, there is bound to be hundredfold increase in their academic and cultural contributions to the University.

Students professing different castes, creeds and communities flock into this University from all over India, for under-graduate, graduate and post-graduate instruction. The pre-eminence so far achieved by this University indicates a future equal to that of Oxford, Cambridge or Cairo Universities. The medium of an Indian language encourages the students to enter the portals of the University and help them to equip themselves with the necessary knowledge, and also fit them, better than the students of other Indian universities, to serve the masses. The students are enabled to get theoretical and practical knowledge in the different branches they follow, and they have every opportunity to reach the highest stage in any art or science they would like to pursue. They have vast scope for research in their respective studies. While the opportunities and facilities afforded by the University are numerous, the students, too, have not been slow in appreciating them and turning them to advantage.

Another important institution, which is entirely in the students' charge is the University Students' Union. This is the hub of the life of the student community.

While every attention is paid to the education of the students, their physical and moral well-being is not neglected. Outdoor games such as Basket-ball, Cricket, Hockey, Football

and Tennis, indoor games of every description, compulsory open-air drill, and other similar sports, healthy to the mind and the body, have been provided for. Great emphasis is laid on the virtues of team-work, cheerfulness and generosity; courtesy, the hallmark of the average Osmanian, has been underlined in everything he says or does.

Officers'
Training
Corps.

A selected batch of students is given a fairly intensive training in the military art. This goes by the name of O.T.C. (The Officers' Training Corps). One of the Professors of the University is put in charge of this corps, and he is also given the honorary status of a Military Officer. The actual drilling, training and camping of the Corps are supervised by the Military Officers of His Exalted Highness' Army deputed for the purpose. To this fairly old institution has been added, recently, the I.A.T.C. (Indian Air Training Corps).

Some Statistical Facts at a glance. Rs.

The estimated total cost of the University .. 2,22,00,000

The cost of completed buildings:—

University Arts College .. 29,97,734

University College for Physics .. 8,58,130

University College of Chemistry .. 10,96,462

University College of Botany and
Zoology .. 10,20,078

University Hostels A, B, and the
Dining Halls .. 10,13,788

University Temporary Colleges .. 9,92,202

Total number of University students in (1946) 3,831

Men Students 3,564

Women Students 267

The number of residential students at the University 600

The number of day-scholars students at the University 2,964

Staff (1946-47)—

University Professors .. 36

Readers .. 55

Lecturers .. 131

Junior Lecturers .. 75

University Executive Officers in the Gazetted grades 15

The University Library—

Number of Books in English .. 30,006

Number of Books in Urdu, Arabic
and Persian .. 14,740

Number of Books in other languages .. 12,379

Number of Books in manuscript .. 2,690

The Translation Bureau:

Number of Books published so far .. 359

The Dairat-ul-Maarif:

Number of Books published .. 277

Number of Books unpublished .. 200

CHAPTER XIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

(Archaeological Monuments).

H.E.H. the Nizam's Government has always evinced keen interest in the preservation of cultural heritages and in promoting their appreciation, irrespective of the caste or creed to which they belong. Since the accession to the Throne of the present Sovereign, there has been marked progress in each direction and about 30 years back a Department was created with a view (1) to explore and survey the vestiges of the Deccan's glorious past and make them easily accessible for study, (2) to excavate such sites and areas as are likely to throw light on the past history of the country, (3) to preserve authentic specimens of monumental antiquities of the Dominion including buildings, etc., (4) to arrange for the systematic collection and location of movable antiquities such as sculptures, inscriptions, manuscripts, paintings, coins, arms, fabrics, ceramics, metal work, wood and ivory carvings. Strenuous efforts have been constantly made for the realisation of these objects with the result that several important sites have been discovered.

A flake discovered at Moongi, in Aurangabad District Stone Age. furnishes evidence of man's existence in the Nizam's Dominions at a very early age. The antiquity of the flake has been determined with the help of the associated finds and mammalian remains which belong to a formation of pliocene period. Artifacts attributed to the Stone Age have been collected from Warangal, Raichur and Adilabad Districts and on typological grounds many of them have been attributed to palæolithic period. Several cave drawings of early man have been discovered and surveyed. Most of them are situated in the granite formations of Raichur District. Lithic implements which belong to the neolithic period have been collected by thousands. Some of them in the close vicinity of proto-historic sites or early historic sites show that this culture continued to flourish till very late in this part of the world. Microliths have also been collected in great abundance.

A considerable number of microliths belong to proto-historic or early historic periods. Among these a small saw of calcedony with careful secondary working displays a highly æsthetic and developed skill. It was generally believed that the Deccan had no bronze or copper age. But the excavations conducted in 1940 at Kallur in the Raichur District have established for the first time that the Deccan had a highly developed copper and bronze age. The finds at this place are evidently cast and display a Bronze and
Copper Age.

high technique of metallurgy. The bronze swords discovered at this place possessed of such chemical properties as are most suitable when a combination of strength, elasticity, toughness and ability to withstand shock are required.

Iron Age.

Monuments that can be attributed to iron age have been discovered in great number. They are usually in the form of tombs representing great diversity in form, shape and contents and are accordingly styled as barrow, tumuli circle, cromlech, dolmen, cairn, kistvaen, menhir and avenues. Nearly all these types are found in the Nizam's Dominion, sometimes representing a combination of two or more varieties. A good number of them have been opened by the Department and extremely useful data have been collected regarding the culture of the people to whom they belonged.

Buddhist Culture.

Coming to the proto-historic period, we find glorious vestiges of the Andhras who flourished in the Deccan from cir. 300 B.C. to cir. 300 A.D. It appears that the early Andhras practised Buddhism and their monuments display the same influence. Within the last 10 years about 17 sites have been discovered which have yielded valuable finds of Buddhist culture; among them Maski, Kondapur, Panigiri, Gajulbanda, Mahasangi, Nayalakondapalli and Tholkatta deserve special mention. The Andhras have also left many valuable heritages in the form of rock-hewn monuments. Among them Caves No. 9 and 10 at Ajanta display a high watermark of art. These caves furnish definite evidence of the fact that wooden architecture had preceded the art of excavating the caves in the rocks. The style of these caves has such close affinity with wood constructions that they may safely be termed as petrified fossils of wooden building. The Andhras had attained great skill in the art of sculpture and in architecture. The best and most artistic gate of Sanchi stupa which is situated to the south is the production of artists from the Deccan. This fact has been revealed from the inscription of Satakarni on the gateway.

The civilization of the Nizam's Dominion had attained a high standard at the time and was carrying on a flourishing trade with countries abroad, particularly with the Roman Empire. These facts have been mentioned by the contemporary Roman Chroniclers and have been corroborated by the excavations conducted at the above-mentioned sites. The Buddhists have left a highly valuable legacy at Ajanta and Ellora in the form of sculptures and paintings. Rock-hewn temples have also been found in other parts of the Dominions also during 2nd century A.D. up to 6th and 7th century A.D.

Jain Monuments.

Side by side with Buddhism, there flourished another cultural influence in the form of Jainism and it gained momentum as Buddhism weakened. Monuments commemorating their attainments are scattered all over the country. The Jaina group of the caves at Ellora including the famous Indra Sabha and several temples and sculptures at other places speak

eloquently of their great gifts. The strongest fight which Buddhism had to face was from the side of the rising Hinduism. The struggle prolonged for about 600 years and eventually the movement of Shankaracharya, removed Buddhism from the scene for good by the end of 8th century A.D.

The early Hindu monuments are mostly of Dravidian type and have borrowed considerably from Buddhist Art. Their best specimen is the Kailasa (Shiva's paradise) or Cave No. 16 at Ellora. It consisted in excavating out of the hillside three huge trenches cut down vertically to the level of the base of the hill, thus forming a rectangle 300 ft. by 175 ft. This operation outlined the shape of the court-yard and at the same time left standing in the middle a large isolated mass or island of rock over 200 ft. long and 100 ft. high at its apex. Hindu Shrines.

The scheme of the Kailasa as a whole resolves itself into four parts, namely, the body of the temple itself, the entrance, gateway, an intermediate Nandi Shrine and the cloisters surrounding the court-yard. The temple of Kailasa at Ellora is not only the most stupendous single work of art executed in India but as an example of rock architecture it is unrivalled. Standing within its precincts and surrounded by its grey and holy pavilion one seems to be looking through into another world, not a world of time and space but one of intense ornamental devotion expressed by the artists of the Deccan. The imagination which conceived it, the unstinted labour which enabled it to materialise, the sculptors who adorned it, all deserve a high homage. It is an ideal specimen of a great concord where not only the mind and the hand have worked in unison but where the patrons and the guilds of workmen displayed a tune of unrivalled harmony. This grand monolithic representation of Shiva's paradise stands as a superb specimen of a Hindu Shrine.

Hindu Temples of an earlier period and of later period have been surveyed and protected under the Monuments Act. Among them the Palampet Temples, the Ramappa Temple at Hanamkonda, the Ittagi Temples, the Aundha Temple, Dichpalli and Alampur Temples have been protected and enormous amounts have been lavished on their preservation and conservation. The Monuments at Ajanta and Ellora have been preserved at a tremendous cost of several lakhs of rupees, hundreds of miles of roads with good bridges have been constructed in order to make these monuments easily accessible. Preservation.

In order to collect movable antiquities in a national treasure-house and to facilitate their study and promote their appreciation, Government has opened a Central Museum at Hyderabad which, during the last 15 years of its existence, has become one of the best museums of India. The proposals for the establishment of museums at the headquarters of each district and also at places of archaeological interest have met with the generous approval of the Government. Museums have already been opened at Kondapur, Maski and Panigiri while the proposals for opening The Museum.

museums at Aurangabad, Gulbarga, Bidar and Warangal are expected to materialise in the near future. Besides, there is a scheme for further expansion of the Museum service in the Dominion. Government has also been pleased to sanction whole-time staff for Epigraphy, Numismatics, Pre-history, Excavations and Conservations. Suitable sums are to be included for these items in next year's Budget.

CHAPTER XIV.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

These Dominions abound in places of great interest. The Adilabad, Mahbubnagar and Warangal Forests are famous haunts of the *Shikari*, where big game is easily available. Reddis, Koyas and the Chenchus of these hill tracts are of anthropological interest.

Great water reservoirs constructed at several places for irrigation are interesting feats of engineering. Close to the dams rest-houses have been built for the convenience of visitors. The Osmansagar and the Himayatsagar which are seven miles from Hyderabad City are picturesque. Their beauty is enhanced by the rock gardens, the swimming pool and the sunk gardens. Nizamsagar, which is the biggest water reservoir, constructed at a cost of several crores of rupees is another delightful place well worth a visit.

There are several important cities in the Nizam's Dominion which have got great attraction for tourists. Many of them can be used as excursion centres. Among them is Shorapur formerly the seat of the native chief of Beydars (fearless). It is 30 miles from Yadgir Railway Station, on the G.I.P. Railway. There are about 20 prehistoric sites around Shorapur within a radius of about 30 miles. The cairns at Jeevargi, the cromlechs and dolmens at Rajan Kallur, the menhirs and avenues at Ivaithali, Shakapur and Hanamsagar are the paradise of the prehistorian. Shorapur was the residence of the celebrated English writer Col. Meadows Taylor. The place is full of romance and is considered to be a pleasant summer resort. Shorapur.

From Shorapur the Forts of Sagar and Shapur are within 20 miles; and Gogi, the earlier capital and the place of the eternal repose of the first 4 Adil Shas, is another six miles. The distance between Gogi and Bijapur is only 30 miles by a pucca road.

Raichur, the terminus of the G.I.P., is another important centre. It boasts of an important Fort which was constructed during the 13th century by the feudatories of the Kakatiyas with cyclopean masonry; one of the monoliths used in the construction of the wall measures about 43 ft. in length, 41½ ft. in width and about the same in thickness. The manner of transporting it to the spot has been engraved on another stone in a most picturesque manner showing the use of lever, the long team of the buffaloes pulling the cart which carries the stone. The effort and exertion of the buffaloes has been displayed in Raichur.

a most artistic manner showing their curved tails, stretched necks, raised shoulders and bent heads. Later additions were made to the fortifications by the Bahmanis and the Adil Shahs which can be distinguished by the manner of their style and the long inscriptions which are engraved on them.

Mudgal.

About 80 miles from Raichur is the famous and romantic Fort of Mudgal which along with former Fort had for a long time remained a bone of contention between the Bahmani Kings and the Rajas of Vijayanagar. It was here that the famous romance of goldsmith's daughter, Parthal, had occurred. Her grace and beauty had tempted the Raja of Vijayanagar to make advances towards her and to elope with her from the Bahmani territory. The news reached the king and a fierce battle took place between the rival forces which resulted in the subjugation of Vijayanagar.

A vast portion of the District is highly auriferous and traces of ancient gold mining have been discovered at several sites. References to this industry have been made by contemporary Indian and Roman writers like Kautilya, Pliny, Ptolemy and the author of the *Periplus*. Old shafts have been reopened at Hutti and Wondali where considerable gold prospecting has been recently done and it is hoped that in the immediate future the old mines will again start working as soon as the necessary machinery is available. Ancient mines of copper and other minerals have also been discovered in this area.

Maski.

An important seat of ancient cultures has been discovered at a place 77 miles from Raichur which is called Maski. The Hills of Maski are honeycombed with primitive caves and rock shelters. Specimens of stone age period have been collected at this place and the excavations have become famous in the intellectual world. Terra-cotta coffins that had been discovered at this place are of considerable interest. A Museum has been established at Maski, in which the exhibits unearthed during excavations have been displayed. The famous Dolmens of Benkal are only 47 miles from Maski and the early capital of Vijayanagar Kings called Annagundi is situated on the left side of the Tungabhadra.

Bidar.

Bidar is a Museum of late Bahmani buildings, still in good condition of preservation. The place has got bracing climate and the water contains some mineral properties which are supposed to be conducive to health. The Madrasa of Mahmud Gawan built during the 16th century and once carefully covered with enamelled tiles is an object which commands our admiration and respect. Some of the buildings in the Fort are still in fairly good condition of preservation and betray their pristine glory. The Rangin Mahal with the mother of pearl and woodwork, the Takht Mahal with its encaustic tiles inlaid with gold are of such absorbing interest that one would like to stand by and look at them for a long time. The tombs of the Bahmanis and Barid Shahs are elegant specimens of art.

Warangal, the seat of Kakatiya Kings is still the home of Warangal. Andhra culture and art. Thousand pillared temple at Hanamkonda is a very good specimen of Kakatiya architecture. The Old Fort with its mud walls has got several Jaina and Hindu temples which represent a high watermark of sculptor's art. At a distance of 45 miles from Warangal is the famous water reservoir of Palampet which was constructed during the period of the Kakatiyas. The temple at Palampet shows the climax of Kakatiya art. Its beautiful carvings, particularly the brackets supporting the eaves and representing life-size female figures display artist's acumen and skill.

One of the most important centres is Aurangabad which Aurangabad. boasts of a State Railway Hotel which for its management, up-to-date comforts and luxury can fairly compete with several of the European hotels which cater for the tourists. Aurangabad has got the famous Muqbara of Rabia Daurani which is generally considered as a replica of the Taj and is commonly called the Taj of the Deccan. The beautiful mausoleum and the gardens around it are of exciting interest. The Punchakki or the water-mill which is an adjunct of Baba Shah Musafir's Tomb is remarkable for its sombre and delightful scenery. The Nejat caves at Aurangabad possess beautiful sculptures showing a high watermark of sculptor's art. Devagiri or the modern Daulatabad is only six miles from Aurangabad and is famous for its rock-hewn fort. The Rauza or Khuldabad is another 6 miles from Daulatabad. The place is held in high esteem by the Muslims for the several shrines of eminent saints and also for the tombs of Muslim Kings who ruled Ahmednagar and Golconda, including Aurangzeb and Asaf Jah I. Khuldabad has got a guest-house and a well-equipped rest-house which have been constructed on the ridge of a high plateau. Two miles from Khuldabad are the famous caves of Ellora about 33 in number and representing Buddhist, Jainite and Hindu cults. Sixty-four miles from Aurangabad are the famous caves of Ajanta representing Buddhist culture. Their importance for paintings and sculptures is unrivalled. Ajanta has been provided with a guest-house and two rest-houses. Aurangabad is also famous for its silk industry and embroidery which goes under the names of Himru, Mashru and Kimkhab.

Last though not least important is the City of Hyderabad. It is Hyderabad. considered to be one of the tidiest cities, provided with dust-proof roads; it boasts of several important monuments of Qutb Shahi and Asaf Jahi periods; the Mecca Masjid is one of the biggest mosques of the world, with a very high vaulted roof. The central edifice of the City, the famous Charminar was originally built for a college. It is an imposing structure with extremely good proportions. The Darushshifa, or the residential hospital, constructed about 400 years back is still in good condition of preservation. The old bridge which formerly connected the City with Golconda Fort is an ideal specimen of Muslim Engineering. The Qutb Shahi road from the old bridge to the Golconda Fort is flanked with old buildings; some of them deserve special

mention. The Mosque of Mian Mishk has got an old Turkish Bath attached to it, which is well-preserved and is still in working order. The Toli Masjid is a very good example of Qutb Shahi ornamentation and decoration. The famous Fort of Golconda is about 6 miles from Hyderabad City. It is one of the biggest Forts of the world and is of great importance not only for its expanse, with a perimeter of seven miles, but also for its military architecture. The Royal Tombs at Golconda have got their own individuality and style of their architecture. Their exterior was originally covered with tiles. In its pristine days Golconda was world's biggest market for diamonds.

During the Asaf Jahi period the Nau Mahal and the Moti Mahal have been constructed at Golconda and during the reign of the present Sovereign several important buildings have been added to the City, among which the High Court, the Osmania Hospital, the Museum, the Unani Dawakhana, the Asafia Library and the Osmania University deserve special mention. These buildings for their architecture and the beauty of the style rank among some of the best buildings of the world.

CHAPTER XV.

LABOUR.

(i) *Administration.*

Originally the Commerce and Industries Department administered the Factories Act and the Maternity Benefit Act through the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers and his Assistants in addition to other problems relating to labour matters. But in view of the recommendations of the Royal Commission that Industry and Labour are rival interests, a separate Labour Section was created in the Department in September, 1941 for drafting and amending Labour Legislation and after three years it was transferred to the administrative control of the newly created Labour Secretariat under a Labour Minister and was raised to the status of a Labour Office.

During the second World War (1939-45), the Labour Office carried on the work connected with Labour Welfare, Employment Exchange, the drafting and enforcing of Labour Legislation to ameliorate the working conditions of Labour as also the work of administration of National Service (Technical Personnel) Regulation.

As labour problems assumed increasing importance, further expansion of the Department was found necessary and the status of the Labour Officer was raised to that of Labour Commissioner. He was given the assistance and an adequate number of Assistant Labour Commissioners and Inspectors, the latter being now designated as Labour Welfare Officers.

The growing labour solidarity found an expression in occasional strikes, and in order to have permanent machinery to tackle the labour problems and to enable the workers to have their genuine grievances redressed without inordinate delay, the functions of the Department were enlarged with additional personnel. More officers have been employed for promoting the welfare of mines, municipal, industrial and railway labour. Among them are two ladies who protect the interests of women workers who number 16,000.

The Labour Commissioner regularly tours the districts and inspects the offices in the districts. He is the ex-officio Secretary of the Statutory Labour Advisory Committee, represents the Department in the Tripartite Labour Organization at New Delhi, and the States Standing Committee on Labour. He is the Chief Conciliator under the Trade Disputes Order. He is also the Chief Welfare Officer for the Labour Welfare Centres.

His colleagues deal with the legal aspects of Trade Disputes and strikes, administer the Trade Disputes Regulation and keep a record of the proceedings of the Conciliator and the Labour Court. The registration of Trade Unions and the administration of Trade Unions Act fall within their sphere of duties. Generally the International Labour Organization Conventions and Labour Legislation are carried out.

The District Labour Welfare Officers act as Inspectors under the Factories Regulation, collect information pertaining to labour statistics, are in constant touch with the workers and their organizations and report to the Labour Commissioner if any dispute is anticipated, administer the provisions of Labour Legislation, act as Secretaries of the Local Advisory Committee, investigate labour conditions and carry out the functions of Publicity work, act as Managers of the Subah Employment Exchanges and act as Conciliators in Trade Disputes.

Factory
Inspection.

The Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers is authorised to enter any place which is, or which he has reason to believe to be, used as a factory under the provisions of Section 5 of the Hyderabad Factories Regulation, makes such examination of the premises and plant and of any prescribed registers and take on the spot or otherwise such evidence of any person as he may deem necessary for carrying out the purposes of Factories Regulation; and exercises such other power as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of the Regulations.

(ii) *Advisory Committees.*

Almost all the labour laws that are in force in India, have already been enforced in the State. The following is the list of labour laws:—Factories Regulation, Boilers and Machinery Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, Maternity Benefit Act, Payment of Wages Regulation, Trade Unions Act, Employment of Children's Regulation, Provident Fund Regulation, Trade Disputes Order, Standing Orders (Conditions of Employment) Regulation Order, Mines Act, Maternity Benefit Regulation for Mines and Mines Labour Welfare Regulation.

The following labour laws are in Bill form: Trade Employees Act, Compulsory Provident Fund Act, Trade Disputes Act, Liquidation of Workers' Debt Act, Minimum Wages and Health Insurance.

A Statutory Labour Advisory Committee on Tripartite basis consisting of an equal number of representatives of employees and employers, deals with Standing Orders, Compulsory Provident Fund Act, setting up of Labour Advisory Committees in factories, appointment of Labour Officers in factories, establishment of Canteens in factories, setting up of Labour Welfare Centres, Trade Employees Act, Amendment of Workmen's Compensation Act and Amendment of Factories Regulation.

Problems pertaining to the Resettlement and Employment Department are also discussed. The deliberations of the Committee meetings have all along been carried on in an atmosphere saturated with good-will and mutual understanding, and the Labour Department has profited, in no inconsiderable way, by the recommendations of the Committee, which have always proved beneficial to the welfare work undertaken by the Department. It is now proposed to have tripartite bodies at each district to advise Labour Department on matters relating to the general welfare of the workers keeping in view the local conditions.

Hyderabad has occasional labour upheavals, but so far they have not been of a serious nature. The officers of the Labour Department promptly intervene and settle outstanding conflicts. With the promulgation of the Trade Disputes Act, the Department hopes to have a permanent machinery for the investigation and settlement of workers' grievances. Strikes.

(iii) Trade Disputes.

The Trade Disputes Order under the Defence of Hyderabad Rule 72-A now in force is modelled on the Government of India's the Defence of India Rule 81-A. This provides the immediate conciliation machinery for settlement of trade disputes. The Order provides that strikes and lockouts without 21 days' notice are illegal and an illegal strike or lockout is an offence punishable under the Order by imprisonment or fine or both. Disputes between employers and workers may be referred to a Board of Conciliation or an Industrial Court. The decision of the Industrial Court with the approval of Government is final and binding.

A Trade Disputes Bill on the lines of Industrial Disputes Bill (Central) has been drafted and it seeks to provide for peaceful settlement of trade disputes. Power is given for the constitution of Works Committees in every industrial establishment employing 100 workmen or more. Their duties will be to remove causes of friction between the employer and workmen in the day-to-day working of the establishment and to promote measures for securing amity and good relations between them. A reference to an Industrial Tribunal lies where both parties to any industrial dispute apply for such reference and also where the Government considers it expedient to do so. The award of the Tribunal is enforced either wholly or in part by the Government for a period not exceeding one year.

Conciliation is compulsory in all disputes in public utility services and optional in the case of other industrial establishments. With a view to expedite conciliation proceedings, a time limit of 14 days for the conciliation officer and two months for the Board of Conciliation, from the date of notice of strike is given. A settlement arrived at in the course of conciliation proceedings will be binding for such period as may be agreed upon by the parties and where no period has been agreed upon, for a period

of one year, and will continue to be binding until revoked by 3 months notice by either party to the dispute.

Strikes and lockouts are prohibited during the pendency of conciliation and adjudication proceedings.

(iv) *Trade Unions.*

A special office has been set up to register trade unions. Several unions which have fulfilled the conditions laid down have been registered.

The Office is also engaged in drafting new bills and amending the existing ones relating to Trade Unions.

(v) *Welfare Activities.*

Since the separation of the Labour Department from the Commerce and Industries Department, a number of legislations have been amended and new ones have been enforced. The Labour Welfare Officers, after investigations, make recommendations to the Government and to the private concerns for ameliorating working conditions of the Labour. They have made an extensive survey of almost all the concerns in and around the City of Hyderabad with a view to study the possibilities of starting Labour Welfare Centres in them where labourers can spend their leisure time profitably. As a result of which Labour Welfare Centres in the Municipal Civic Wards and the Coal Mines at Kothagudium have been opened. Four Recreation Centres for the Municipal workers are being established and the P.W.D., Electricity and Mint Departments are encouraged to open canteens and provide recreational facilities to the workers. Legislation requires employers having more than 200 workers to maintain canteens which the Labour Welfare Officer supervises at regular intervals.

The Municipal and the Mines Welfare Centres have outdoor and indoor games for the workers during their leisure hours. For the use of the literate members of the colonies, a library is provided. Instructions in domestic and personal hygiene, child nursing and clean living are given to women and babies are looked after in creches when the mothers are at work. Maternity cases are given medical aid.

Housing.

Now that the War is over and the building material is available, there is a strong drive for building houses for the workers. Slums are being cleared and decent living quarters are rapidly provided close to the places of work. Government are inducing the industrialists to provide housing accommodation for their employees.

In some of the quasi-Government concerns such as Azamjahi and Osmanshahi Weaving Mills, Sirpur Paper Mills, and the Bodhan Sugar Factory, very decent houses with water, light and

flush lavatories are given rent free. Medical facilities, creches, canteens, cheap grain shops, and physical and social recreation are provided.

organised sports, picnics, entertainments and dramas are arranged. They have their own Health Committees to look after the welfare of the Colony. They have labour officers appointed to enquire into the grievances of the workers. In every way labour employed in these concerns are well looked after and their wages are comparatively higher.

Private concerns are being encouraged to treat their employees as well as other establishments do; and to realise the truth of the ideal which His Exalted Highness the Nizam has set before them, *viz.*, "Happy and contented labour is the backbone of Industry." Employers are slowly recognising that money spent on the welfare of labour is paid back in efficiency and increased productivity. A few establishments have employed Labour Officers and some have opened canteens on a non-profit basis where tea and light refreshments are served. They have established creches. Milk is distributed free of cost to children in some of the concerns. Trained nurses are employed who with the assistance of the 'Dais' are in charge of the creches. In some places free clothes are supplied to children.

Almost all the concerns have first aid boxes for medical ailments, but the major concerns have well-equipped dispensaries in charge of part-time and in some, full-time, doctors. Medical treatment is given free and sometimes monetary help is given at the time of illness, by the Management. As the housing problem has not been fully solved by these private concerns it has not been possible to do much in the way of providing recreational facilities to the workers.

(vi) *Educational Facilities*

Education of the primary standard is imparted free and the children of labourers are encouraged to take full advantage of these schools. As a further inducement, a large sum is set apart every year for awarding scholarships to deserving cases. Depressed class children are supplied with reading and writing material and even cloth free of cost.

At present there are three primary schools at Kothagudium Collieries. Of these one is for boys, one for girls and one exclusive for the children of the Depressed classes. In addition, arrangements are made to open a middle school and three more Primary Schools at Kothagudium and industrial centres such as Nanded and Warangal.

No special adult schools have so far been opened for the labouring classes. But some of the adult schools at industrial centres as those at Warangal are attended by adult labourers,

(vii) Resettlement & Employment.

The sudden cessation of war has brought to the forefront a new and compelling problem arising out of demobilisation on an unprecedented scale namely the orderly absorption of ex-servicemen in civil life. It is, therefore, not limited merely to finding employment for these men returning from war service but also to find situation suitable to their aptitude and skill acquired by them while in service. A very large number of them coming as they are from different theatres of war with varied experiences and contacts, come with high visions of the standard of living and are evidently not prepared to accept the pre-war conditions and standards. This psychological change brought about by the global war, has to be readjusted to the socio-economic fabric of the state and implies a speedy and satisfactory rehabilitation of these men without any friction or delay.

The most important point to remember in connection with this new factor is that these men essentially constitute a national asset. Our growing industries and the post-war development plans of government require skilled and trained men for the furtherance of the schemes. If these well trained and disciplined men are utilized to the fullest extent, they will bring prosperity to our industries income to the State and thus raise the standard of living of the people.

It was with these objects in view that Government have established as early as Azar 1355 F., a Directorate of Resettlement and Employment to tackle this vast and intricate problem.

The Directorate has laid down for its immediate aims and objects the following which is being dealt with as expeditiously as possible: to settle demobilised personnel in civil life, to arrange for necessary training for ex-servicemen to make them suitable for civil industries and to provide worker, skilled or unskilled, to the industrialists.

A regional employment exchange is manned by a specially trained staff. It contacts all ex-servicemen and directs them for civil employment. It provides industrial requirements by supplying suitable man-power.

Apart from the Regional Employment Exchange two sub-regional Exchanges have been established in the Telangana area at Warangal and in the Marathwara area at Aurangabad. The Regional Employment Exchange co-ordinates the work of the sub-exchanges and covers up resettlement work throughout the Dominions. Thus, so far 7015 names have been registered.

The trade testing officer interviews all candidates for employment, examines their previous record of service and recommends the best qualified persons for required vacancies.

A Publicity Section conducts propaganda with a view to popularising the employment of demobilised men in Government departments as well as in private service. This section also keeps the Directorate in close touch with the welfare section of the Labour and Army Departments and watches over the interests of demobbed personnel absorbed in civil life.

Ex-servicemen are helped to secure their release clothing, settlement of arrears, acquisition of Government quarters, procurement of material like iron, yarn, cloth, cigarettes, cycles, cars and grain at controlled rates so as to enable them to set up independent business of their own. The work of follow up is also pursued after their placement in civil life and that complaints received in this office are duly dealt with.

The chief function of the Employment Section is to tap all available resources and explore new avenues of employment for demobilised personnel and to keep abreast of all Government and private schemes of post-war development. In addition to the above work, this section is also responsible for formulating various employment and training schemes.

**Employment
Section.**

A scheme for further education of Hyderabad demobilised personnel on the lines of a similar scheme formulated and introduced by the Government of India, Education Department (Resettlement Branch) has been drawn up.

**Education of
Demobbed
Men.**

Candidates selected for further Education are given stipends on the recommendations of the Selection Board to be set up in this behalf. The financial assistance normally takes the form of free Education including tuition, examination fees, books and equipment and free board and lodging with a monthly cash allowance.

Where free board and lodging arrangements are not available, a maintenance allowance in addition to the facilities are given.

This scheme is intended to serve the needs of 1,156 applicants.

Further, a scheme for giving concessions and financial help to the dependents of Hyderabad demobilised services personnel has also been drawn up. It provides for full remission of the fees in all the educational institutions plus an allowance as follows: Nursery, Kindergarten, Pre-Primary and Infant classes Rs. 12 per head per annum; Primary schools, Standards I—V, annual allowance of Rs. 12 per head; Middle Schools, annual allowance of Rs. 10 per head; High schools and Primary Training institutions, an annual allowance of Rs. 24; Arts and Professional colleges and the University, a monthly scholarship of Rs. 12 to 18 per head; and industrial and Technical schools, annual allowance of Rs. 24 per head.

The number of students estimated to take advantage of these concessions is 16,000 and total expenditure for 5 years will be H.S. Rs. 2.16 lakhs.

**Technical
Training.**

A post-release technical training proposes to train 300 ex-servicemen in the local training centres which provide training in 14 Engineering and Building trades. At present there are 130 trainees undergoing training in the local training centres of Hyderabad.

Government have agreed to participate in the post-release technical training scheme of the Government of India on the basis of the offer made by the Central Government in this behalf (60 per cent. of the cost of training to be borne by the Central Government and 40 per cent. by the State). B.G. Rs. 95,040 have been sanctioned by Government to train 300 technicians per year in British India Training Centres, in 41 Engineering and Building trades in respect of which facilities do exist in the State. There are about 81 candidates selected and ready for posting in the British India Technical Training Centres. The Government of Madras have offered training facilities for 50 ex-servicemen in about 6 trades and this office has requested the Director-General, Resettlement and Employment, Delhi, to instruct the Regional Director, Bombay and C.P., to reserve some more seats in the various trades in those provinces in order to meet the complete demand of training 300 ex-servicemen.

Trades available for Hyderabad ex-servicemen in the Training Centres are Turners, Machinists, Millwrights, Fitters, Tin and Coppersmith, Motor Mechanics, Wiremen, Electricians, Blacksmiths, Engine Drivers (I.C.), Moulders, Welders (Gas and Electric), Drillers and Carpenters.

A Vocational Training Scheme has been drafted. It is to facilitate the resettlement in civil life of demobilised personnel by training them in useful occupations and thereby increasing their productive and earning capacity; to provide the requisite skilled man-power for the economic development of the country with special reference to agriculture, cottage and small-scale industries; and to provide training facilities for 604 persons per annum in agriculture, cottage and small-scale industries, commercial occupations, etc.

A Land Colonisation programme has also been chalked out. Under the Tungabhadra Project, Karetgi has been selected for a colony. Another colony at Armoor in the Nizamabad District is being planned for settling 100 families with a holding of 10 acres wet and 20 acres dry land each.

**Public
Service.**

In compliance with the gracious commands of H.E.H. the Nizam, persons, who rendered approved war service are given preference over others in the matter of permanent employment in all civil departments of Government. For Hyderabad Ex-servicemen 50 per cent. of the total number of posts of various

grades that fell vacant in the course of the war have been reserved.

The total number of personnel in the Defence Services of India who are subjects of this State is 20,435. To facilitate the absorption of this number, the Secretary, Commerce and Industries, has put in a proposal for the absorption of suitable ex-servicemen in industry, collieries, textile mills, etc.

APPENDIX I

Statement showing the number of Factories and Workers in the Dominions.

<i>Name of the District</i>				<i>Factories</i>	<i>Workers</i>
Adilabad	..	..	..	15	2,634
Beed	..	..	..	23	295
Gulbarga	..	..	..	52	6,365
Karimnagar	.	..	..	13	432
Medak	..	..	..	34	727
Nanded	..	..	..	48	5,467
Osmanabad	..	..	..	15	1,131
Raichur	..	..	..	65	2,321
Aurangabad	..	..	..	83	4,191
Bidar	..	..	..	4	374
Hyderabad	..	..	..	76	17,000
					20,000 Railway workers.
Mahbubnagar	..	..	..	36	782
Nalgonda	..	..	..	23	564
Nizamabad	..	..	..	31	1,957
Parbhani	..	..	..	86	2,121
Warangal	..	..	..	63	4,777
					17,000
<i>Colliery Labour</i>					
Kothagudium	..	..	..		10,668
Tandur	..	..	..	—	7,063
Sasti	..	..	..	—	962

APPENDIX II

Strike Statistics for 1945-46 A.D.

<i>Name of Factory</i>	<i>Days lost</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Shahabad Cement Works ..	19	Conciliation Board. Mr. Ahmad Mirza.
Azamjahi Mills ..	3	do
Hyderabad Spinning and Weaving Mills ..	8	Industrial Court.
Mahbubshahi Kulbarga Mills ..	6	Conciliation Board. Mr. Syed Arifuddin.
Jeevan Textile Mills ..	9	Cases settled through the efforts of the Department.
Central Distillery ..	1	do
Osmanshahi Mills ..	3	Conciliation Board. Cases settled through the efforts of the Department.
M.C.M.S. Textile Mills ..	16	do
Tanneries, Warangal ..	5	do
Aurangabad Mills ..	11	Conciliation Board, Mr. Syed Arifuddin.
Button Factories ..	12	Strike called off through the efforts of the Department.
Soap and Oil Mills ..	4	Case settled through the efforts of the Department.
Ready Made Cloth Works ..	1	do
	<hr/> 98 <hr/>	

Strike Statistics for 1946-47 A.D.

<i>Name of Factory</i>	<i>Days lost</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
City Textile Mills	21	Cases settled amicably.
Praga Tools	8	do
Parli Market Hamals	5	do
Ghansi Ram Ginning Factory, Peddapalli	5	do
M.S.K. Mills	6	Accepted Government Award.
Azam Jahi Mills	51	Workers resumed work when they were assured of redressing their Grie- vances.
Osmanshahi Mills	51	do
Aurangabad Mills	46	do
Telephone Department	1	Committee's recommendations are awaited.
Municipality (Construction Branch)	1	Case settled amicably.
Beedi Factories (Aurang- abad)	5	do
Allwyn Metal Works	15	A Committee of workers, employed and representa- tives of L.D. has been set up.
Rose Biscuit Factory	4	Most of the workers resumed work.
Taxi owners	6	Case settled amicably.
Aurangabad Mills	69	Workers resumed work when they were assured of redressing their grie- vances.
Hyderabad Spinning and Weav- ing Mills	150	Case settled amicably.
S.P. Oil Cloth	42	do
Kohinoor Glass Factory	300	do
Tanneries, Warangal	2,000	do

CHAPTER XVI.

LABOUR LEGISLATION.

The principle of State intervention to regulate industrial life and conditions of work and to improve the lot of the workers in industry came to be accepted after the First Great War. Representatives of Government, Capital, and Labour participated in the International Labour Conferences and brought home the need for labour legislation on the western lines. The report of the Royal Commission on labour laid the foundation of labour reforms. As a happy coincidence, industrialisation of the country increased and there grew general anxiety that at least the evils of the early day's industrialisation in the West should be avoided. Hyderabad kept pace with the rest of India and the growing industrialisation of the State during the past decade also necessitated greater attention towards social legislation and careful implementation of labour enactments. Nearly all the I.L.O. Conventions ratified in British India, have been implemented here and its labour code compares favourably with that of India.

According to our present laws a worker in a factory cannot be made to work for more than 9 hours a day or 48 hours a week. Weekly holidays and intervals for rest are given. Children below 12 years and in some cases below 15 years of age are not admitted to industrial employment. Women and children cannot be employed during the nights. Payment of wages, fines and deductions can only be made according to the law concerned. Employers are liable to pay compensation in case of death, injury, disablement and occupational diseases. Seven weeks rest with an allowance during the period is given to pregnant women workers. Facilities are provided for the registration of the Unions and machinery exists to deal with the disputes and bring about a peaceful settlement. Workers' Provident Funds and Savings are free from attachment. The Mines and Railway Labour has also been given statutory protection under the Mines Act and Railway Act. Besides, legislation relating to compulsory Provident Fund, Liquidation of Industrial Workers' Debt, Protection of Employees of Shops and other Trades and Minimum Wage are now on the anvil. As industrial labour is very largely recruited from agricultural population, legislation such as the Hyderabad Money Lenders Act No. V of 1349 F., the Hyderabad Agricultural Land Alienation Act No. III of 1349 F., the Hyderabad Debt Conciliation Act No. I of 1349 F., the Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act of 1930 and the Hyderabad Grading and Marking Act of 1940, provide relief to them.

A five-year programme for improving the living and

working conditions of labour has been taken up. With necessary legislation, Social Security measures such as, Sickness and Unemployment Insurance, Old age Pensions, etc., will be ensured.

The existing labour legislative measures relate to hours and conditions of work, Child labour, Workers' Organizations and Settlement of Trade Disputes, and Welfare and Social Security.

Hours of Work.

The Factories Act was first enforced in 1938. It was amended in 1944 and re-introduced in the form of a Regulation.

It is applicable to factories which employ twenty or more persons or run by mechanical power. Perennial factories have been distinguished from the seasonal ones.

Hours of work for adults in perennial factories are 9 a day or 48 a week, and 10 hours a day and 56 hours a week in respect of factories involving continuous work. It is 10 hours a day and 50 hours a week with rest period. All workers are entitled to a weekly holiday.

Children under the age of 12 cannot be employed. Persons between the ages of 15 and 17 are reckoned as adolescents and not physically fit, are treated in the category of children and are not employed full time. Children are required to work for 5 hours a day and the total spreadover is not to exceed 7½ hours. Theirs and the women's employment in the nights is prohibited.

Wages for overtime are paid at double the ordinary rate. Adequate supply of drinking water, bathing facilities, proper sanitary arrangements, humidification, resting sheds, creches and lavatories are provided.

Inspectors and certifying surgeons with adequate power are appointed to enforce the provisions of the Regulation. Contravention of these provisions is punishable. Thus the I.L.O. Convention of 1919 in all respects has been ratified. Moreover, the Hyderabad Factories Regulation has provisions identical to the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention of 1919 and 1937 and the Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, so far as they extend to factories.

Child Labour

Conditions of work regarding Child Labour have also been regularised through Employment of Children's Regulation of 1354 F. (1945), under which employment of children below 15 years of age in any occupation connected with transport, etc., is prohibited. The employment of children under 12 in certain occupations such as the manufacture of matches, buttons, soaps, beedies, carpet, cement and in tanneries and wool cleaning is also prohibited. Contravention of any of the provisions of the Regulation is a punishable offence. Inspectors appointed under the Act secure compliance with the provisions of this Regulation. It thus provides for the implementation of the International Convention in this context.

Every registered Trade Union sends in an annual statement of its income and expenditure, assets and liabilities in the form prescribed to the Registrar. The Trade Unions registered under this Act are given exemption from Civil and Criminal liabilities in respect of strikes. A Registered Trade Union is also allowed to open a separate fund for political purposes.

Workers'
Organisation.

With a view to eliminating the necessity of having recourse to strikes or lockouts and for the redressal of grievances peacefully the Trade Disputes Order is enforced, under which Boards of Conciliation and Industrial Courts are appointed. The decision of an Industrial Court after Government's approval is final and binding on the parties concerned.

Workmen's Compensation Act No. VI of 1349 F. is a piece of Social Insurance Legislation. It applies to the workers drawing Rs. 400 and less. Every worker who sustains injury in the course of his employment and if it results in partial or total disablement or death or who contracts an occupational disease arising out of such employment is entitled to compensation at the rates prescribed in the schedule. The amount of compensation payable is co-related to the level of his wages and the nature of injury sustained by him, irrespective of the place to which he belongs. Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention of 1925 is thus implemented.

Miscellaneous.

Every employer is required to report all fatal accidents to the Commissioner. Any contract concluded between an employer and a worker with regard to the amount of compensation is void unless it is registered with the Commissioner. In case of fatal accidents the Commissioner is authorised to call upon the employer to submit the case and state whether he accepts liability. If he does not, the Commissioner may intimate to the relatives or dependents of the deceased to submit a claim for compensation which the Commissioner has the right to investigate into and decide.

The Maternity Benefit Act requires all the employers to give to all women workers a compulsory holiday of three weeks prior to delivery on production of medical certificate and four weeks after delivery and 8 annas per day as Maternity allowance. The employer is made responsible for the payment of maternity benefit within 48 hours of receiving the notice. A notice of dismissal given three months before delivery does not deprive the right to payment of maternity benefit, and no employer can dismiss a woman worker who absents herself due to confinement. Thus the important I.L.O. Convention pertaining to child-birth has been ratified.

Maternity
Benefit.

Hyderabad has also passed the Mine Maternity Benefit Regulation, the provisions of which are the same as those of the Maternity Benefit Act pertaining to factory labour with this difference that the former provides for a payment of a bonus of an amount not exceeding Rs. 3 in addition to the benefit, if the services of a qualified nurse are utilised.

Payment of Wages.

The Payment of Wages Regulation prevents delay in payment of wages as also regularises deductions from wages and imposition of fine.

Provident Fund.

Provident Funds established for the benefit of employees are protected from attachment through this Regulation. The sum standing to the credit of any subscriber or depositor in any such fund at the time of his death is payable under the Rules of the fund to any dependent of the subscriber or depositor.

Government is empowered to make this legislation applicable to any Provident Fund established by any local authority or to Provident Funds of notified institutions.

The main object of the Compulsory Provident Fund Act is to make some provision for the employee in his old age and for his family in case of his death. Only perennial factories employing more than two hundred persons are brought under the ambit of this legislation for the time being.

An employee is allowed to have any portion of his subscription diverted for Life Insurance. A temporary advance may be granted to a worker from the Fund under special circumstances. The attachment of wages for debt is an evil from which wage workers suffer. By provisions of the Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act the wages of industrial workers up to Rs. 100 are exempted from attachment. Provision is also made for temporary exemption of one year, after two years' continuous attachment, and a permanent exemption in the case of decrees which cannot be recovered after two years' attachment.

Further Protection.

Government also proposes legislation to provide further protection and relief to the worker. An application for arrest of industrial worker is prohibited. An industrial worker may present a liquidation petition if his debts exceed the aggregate value of his assets and three times his average income, after which the petitioner's debts will be determined and adjusted. An encumbered worker is punishable if he obtains credit to the extent of Rs. 50 or more.

Trade Employees' Act.

This is intended for persons who work in shops, canteens, restaurants, theatres and other establishments and regulates their hours of work and conditions of employment.

Different working hours have been fixed for different categories of employments, but no person is allowed to work more than 10 hours a day or 56 hours a week or eleven hours a day in shops, commercial establishments and restaurants, etc., respectively. No worker is allowed to work more than four hours or $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours or 6 hours continuously without having compulsory rest for half an hour. The total spreadover of the daily hours of work is limited to 13 or 14 hours in case of Restaurants, etc.

No young person will be required to work between 8 p.m. and 6 p.m., nor are they allowed to work for more than eight hours a day or forty hours a week. They are not allowed to work for more than four hours unless they have a rest for half an hour.

Government have promulgated Trade Disputes Order under the Defence of Hyderabad Rules to impose restrictions on workers' right to strike. But it was a war-time measure. A draft of the Trade Disputes Regulation has now been prepared. The object of this legislation is to set up an effective machinery for conciliation and adjustment in regard to trade disputes in the Dominions.

Trade Dis-
putes Regula-
tion.

Conciliation has been made compulsory in all disputes in public utility services and optional in the case of other industrial establishments. A settlement arrived at in the course of conciliation proceedings is made binding for such period as may be agreed upon by the parties.

Strikes and lockouts in public utility services are required to be preceded by proper notice. Government may declare any industry to be of public utility service for such period as may be required by public interest.

This Act declares that certain defences will not be raised by employers in suits for damages in respect of injuries sustained by workmen. Though drafted on the lines of the Indian Act, it is slightly different in two respects.

Employers'
Liability Act

The amended Trade Unions Act provides that trade unions shall specify the rate of subscription payable by an ordinary member and also the circumstances under which an ordinary member's name will be struck off the list of the members for reasons such as default of payment of subscription for a certain period. The Trade Unions shall maintain up-to-date account books and vouchers. Government may appoint Inspectors for the efficient administration of the Act. The Act is also being amended to bring about compulsory recognition of trade unions if they fulfil certain conditions.

Trade Unions
Act.

A Minimum Wages Act has been drafted fixing minimum wages for employments in rice-mill, oil-mill, road construction, stone breaking, tobacco manufactory and woollen carpet making. Advisory Committees and Advisory Boards will be set up for enquiry into the conditions of employments set out in the schedule and for fixation of minimum wages thereof. The Committees and Boards will have equal representation of both the employers and the workmen. Except on initial fixation of minimum wages; consultation with the Advisory Committees will be obligatory on all occasions of revision.

Minimum
Wages Act.

Several other enactments calculated to improve the conditions of labour are being drafted,

APPENDIX.

Comparative Statement of Labour Legislation in Hyderabad State and India.

Serial No.	Labour Legislation in Hyderabad	Corresponding enactment in British India
1	2	3
1	Factories Regulation of 1353 F. as amended by Factories Amendment Regulation of 1355 F. and 1356 F.	Factories Act No. XXV of 1934, Government of India, as amended up to August 1946.
2	Workmen's Compensation Act No. VI of 1349 F. as amended by Workmen's Compensation Amendment Regulation of 1356 F. and Workmen's Compensation Amendment Act No. XIII of 1356 F.	Government of India Workmen's Compensation Act No. VIII of 1923 with all its subsequent amendments.
3	Maternity Benefit Act No. VII of 1349 F.	Madras Maternity Benefit Act.
4	Payment of Wages Regulation of 1351 F. as amended by the Payment of Wages (Amendment) Regulation of 1355 F.	Payment of Wages Act No. IV of 1936 and its subsequent amendments.
5	Trade Unions Act No. XV of 1354 F.	Trade Unions Act No. XVI of 1926, British India.
6	Trade Disputes Order. . . . .	.....
7	The Employment of Children Regulation 1354 F.	Employment of Children Act No. XXVI of 1938.
8	Provident Fund Regulation of 1355 F. <i>Drafts under Consideration.</i>	Provident Fund Act of 1925.
9	The Compulsory Provident Fund Act.	Similar enactment is not to be found in India.
10	Trade Employees' Act.	Bombay Shops and Establishments Act of 1939, with a number of changes.
11	Land Acquisition Amendment Act . .	Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 1933.
12	Trade Disputes Regulation	Industrial Disputes Act 1947.— (Government of India).
13	Trade Unions (Amendment) Act. Appointment of Inspectors . . . . .	.....
14	Minimum Wages Act.	Government of India Minimum Wages Bill.
15	Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act	Government of India Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Act.
16	Adjustment of Liquidation of Industrial Workers' Debt Act.	Adjustment and Liquidation of Industrial Workers' Debt Act No. V of 1936 (Central Provinces).
17	Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act.	Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act 1946.
18	Workmen's State Insurance Act . .	Same as Government of India's State Insurance Bill.

A PROSPERITY PLAN.

With a view to raise the standard of life of the common man and to increase his purchasing power and for the promotion of a healthy development of industries which in its turn would create fresh avenues of employment, Government created a Development Secretariat.

In consultation with the Departments of Government, the Development Department has drawn up a prosperity plan and some of the schemes have already been put into execution.

The plan comprehends rural uplift, agricultural resources, animal husbandry, development of communication and irrigation, industrialisation of the State, expansion of education and medical aid, mobilisation of man-power.

Large schemes have been blueprinted to expand sources of irrigation and produce power. Hydro-power constitutes the very basis of the future industrial programme which contemplates at the ultimate stage the complete electrification of rural areas. Irrigation and Power.

Next to the Nizamsagar and Dindi Projects for which the necessary Plant and Machinery have already been ordered, the Godavari Scheme is given first priority and the approximate hydro-power figures relating to it are estimated at 55,000 K.W. continuous supply with a peak load of nearly 85,000 K.W. In this part of the State lies the centre of gravity of Hydro-Thermal exploitation, and importance of the Hydro-power-cum-Irrigation Project is greatly increased in view of its proximity to large reserves of coal from which thermal power can be obtained at a cheap rate for balancing or supplementing Hydro-power. This would ensure that in the future grid which is being planned for the entire Dominions, the Thermal Power Plant will eventually be a balancing plant for other Hydro-Electric power stations. The target for the combined Hydro and Thermal power stations in this area has been placed at about 100,000 K.W. Some idea of the extent of the expansion of irrigation and Hydro-power may be gauged from the fact that the expenditure incurred so far on minor irrigation works in the State amounts to about six crores, while major irrigation works like the Nizamsagar, Wyrā, Palair, etc., have cost another six crores. In striking contrast to this is the estimated expenditure of approximately Rs. 40 crores, which will in the first 15 years be required to implement the post-war programme. The net revenue from irrigation and power under the Godavari Project alone is estimated at Rs. 160 lakhs per year. Combination and Thermal Advantage.

Under the proposed Godavari Irrigation Project, lands to the extent of 12,50,000 acres lying on both sides of the river Godavari in certain talukas of Karimnagar-Adilabad and Warangal districts are expected to be irrigated.

Hyderabad holds a key position in the future Textile Map Major Industries.

of India as it ranks third among the cotton growing Provinces, both in acreage and output. Cotton is the second important crop of the State covering, as it does, 13 per cent. of the cropped area and has undoubtedly great potentialities for Industrial utilisation. Cotton, coal, water and machinery are the chief ingredients in the composition of this important industry. The State has natural advantages in respect of the first three, and steps have been taken to order the latest kind of plant incorporating all up-to-date improvements. It has been decided to treat it as a Basic Industry and to expand it in the immediate future by the addition of 3,54,540 spindles and 7,111 looms. This would not only make it possible to convert the present mills which are 'uneconomic' into 'economic' units but also to establish at least four new mills, the 'locals' of which as also the other technical details relating to their erection will depend on the views of experts who will have to be consulted. The addition of a further 50,000 spindles exclusively for producing yarn for the handloom industry is also contemplated.

It has been decided to float two companies, namely, the Deccan Agencies Limited, and the Deccan Textiles Limited, the former to be brought into existence first, the latter following almost immediately. The agencies with an issued capital of Rs. 50 lakhs of which Rs. 25 lakhs will be called up to start with, will be entrusted with the actual management of the mills. The Deccan Textiles Limited, is being floated with a capital of Rs. 2 to 3 crores with the object of establishing the requisite number of types of textile mills. Government will obtain effective control in this organisation by financial participation through H.E.H.'s Industrial Trust Fund.

Government have also permitted promotion of plastic industry in the State and have agreed to subscribe 50 per cent. of the share capital. It is proposed to locate this concern in the Godavari Industrial Area in close proximity to the Chemical and coal mines.

**Fertilisers
Industry.**

In view of the urgency for developing and expanding Agriculture in the State, the possibilities of setting up of a factory for the manufacture of fertilisers has been for some time past under consideration. Government has decided upon financial participation in this concern to the extent of Rs. 25 lakhs and has guaranteed an off-take of 10,000 tons of fertilizer per annum for the next ten years.

Oil Industry.

In order to meet the growing demands of food, a programme has been formulated for the fullest possible utilisation of the oil-seeds produced in the Dominions. Such a utilisation, will serve the double purpose on the one hand of meeting the urgent need for supplies of fats and on the other of increasing the productivity of the soil for food crops by making available considerable quantities of oil-cakes as manure.

A Survey of the Oil Industry was carried out and several

recommendations made and schemes evolved for achieving the ends in view, amongst which the three included in the main body of this report have been selected as the most important, from the point of view of immediate implementation in the first five-year plan.

A State-financial and State controlled Central Oil Factory will be established for the manufacture of 100 tons of Vegetable Ghee per day as a means of accelerating the development, on modern lines with modern equipment and plant, of the cotton seed, castor-seed and linseed oil industries.

With the development of Thermal and Hydro-Electric Power in the Dominions there will arise a great demand for various types of electrical goods. In addition to the needs of Government and public utility bodies, there are numerous avenues of Industrial manufacture that could be explored for the production of mechanical and electrical devices where ingenuity of design and economic manufacture would be instrumental in improving the conditions under which the poorer classes live and work.

Electrical
Goods
Industry.

Therefore, tentative proposals have been formulated for the development of an Electrical Goods Industry.

As the quantity of cement manufactured by the Shahabad Cement Company is not enough to meet the increased demand in the Dominions and as raw materials are available in Asifabad, the possibility of starting another factory in that area was considered. The report on the lime-stones of the Godavari Valley and the Geological surveys conducted in the Ralli Forest Reserve have also proved satisfactory. Moreover, in view of the requirements of cement for the proposed hydro-electric workers, irrigation projects, industrial city, roads, etc., the cement industry is one of the first priority. The proposed factory will in no way upset the all-India balance of cement production. The Government of India have, therefore, been approached for permit to import the necessary machinery and plant.

Cement
Industry.

All the raw materials required for manufacturing ceramic goods such as crockery, insulators, sanitary ware, firebricks and fire clay, etc., are available in Hyderabad. The China Clay deposits at Chintriyal are estimated at about 80,000 tons and it is, therefore, proposed to utilise 5 tons of this raw material per day which would mean that the deposit could last at least for 50 years. The total capital investment for buildings, and machinery would be Rs. 20 lakhs. The machinery required for the purpose is very simple and is being manufactured in India at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Bangalore.

Ceramic
Industry.

Although the primary object of the Godavari plan, was the proper location of industries but the end in view went far beyond this limited consideration, in that it was aimed at implementing a composite scheme of land, power and industry.

Godavari
Plan.

Main Features.

The programme includes (a) a hydro-power-cum-irrigation scheme for the generation of 55,000 K.W. continuous supply of electricity and construction of 370 miles of main canals with a commanded area of 12.50 lakh acres in the river Godavari alone. (b) A thermo-power scheme for generating 40,000 K.W. and the construction of 150 miles of transmission line. (c) The establishment of an Industrial area and new township, including the construction of roads, buildings, bridges, water supply, etc. (d) Establishment of rail connection with other parts of the State and with seaports. (e) The setting up of a Labour colony where high priority will be given to the settlement of ex-servicemen, and (f) the institution of town planning, housing, health and welfare activities.

Small Scale and Cottage Industries.

The importance of small-scale and cottage industries in the economic life of the people has not been lost sight of. A link up between the organised large-scale industrial economy and the widely dispersed small-scale and cottage industries seem both inevitable and necessary. Realising fully the importance of this fact of the national economy, a scheme for an Economic Survey of the Dominions has been suggested as a very essential step designed for the purpose of ascertaining the present state of small-scale and cottage industries scattered all over the Dominions and to collect and collate information not available at present.

Hand-Loom Industry.

Hyderabad State has a large number of important weaving centres mostly in the Telugu-speaking areas. Narayanpet, Nizamabad and Sangareddy are important centres of silk-weaving, while Tavargara, Hanamsagar and other places in the Raichur District produce high-count series of the Ilkal type. The chief centres in the Marathwara are Paithan and Aurangabad noted from early days for high-class fabrics like 'Himru' and brocade. According to the census of 1941, the total number of handloom weavers in the Dominions is 108,775—92,775 being full-time and 16,000 part-time weavers. The number of paid and unpaid assistants is 63,119 and 7,665 respectively. About 1,14,500 looms are now working in the State with a total productive capacity of 120.7 million yards per annum, or about 9 per cent. of the all-India total.

The scheme envisages the establishment of demonstration centres at places where the number of looms working is 500 or above which will have five separate sections relating to (1) supply of yarn and other raw materials, (2) sale of finished goods, (3) dyeing and printing, (4) demonstration, and (5) training. In places where there are between 200 and 500 looms sub-centres will be established which having no dyeing and printing section, may get dyed yarn from their respective main centres. The scheme which will be implemented in three five-year plans is estimated to cost Rs. 238.60 lakhs, for the entire period of 15 years.

Hosiery Industry.

Another industry the establishment of which is considered

important is that of manufacturing hosiery as it would provide a very good means of livelihood for the lower middle classes. Large numbers of trained personnel which are at present not available in the State are, however, required for the purpose and as a preliminary to the development of this industry, a scheme has been formulated for the training of 30 persons every year which would involve an annual expenditure of Rs. 86,000 recurring and Rs. 1,23,000 non-recurring.

Poultry farming and Pisciculture will also be encouraged.

The State is very rich in mineral resources, coal being found in large quantities in the districts of Warangal and Karimnagar. In Raichur, are a few gold mines and innumerable deposits of iron ore are distributed throughout the Dominions. Mica, Shahabad stone and salt stones of various kinds are also found in many parts. It is proposed to tap the mineral resources and develop the production of edible and tanning salt. The need for revising the existing rules governing mining concessions with a view to suitably increasing the rate of Royalty, has been keenly felt. Minerals.

If industrial expansion is to keep pace with the anticipated tempo of progress, if the colossal nation-building programme is to reach the distant outposts of the State quickly and efficiently, if the various development plans formulated in these pages are to bear fruit, a system of well-knit communications has to be established which includes transport by air, rail and road and telephones, wireless and postal facilities. Communications.

A programme of minor and village roads estimated to cost Rs. 7.38 crores with annual maintenance charges of 30.14 lakhs after completion has been recommended. It is desired to implement it in three stages of seven years each. Under the scheme the total mileage of such roads including those in non-Khalsa area will be about 11,750, metalled roads being proposed for Marathwara and moorum roads for the Telingana.

A plan is also under consideration for the construction of Highways and Major Roads aimed at providing .03 mile of road length for each square mile, at an estimated cost of Rs. 32.00 crores including the cost of national highways. As the State Railways are Government-owned enterprise it was decided to scrupulously avoid the construction of roads likely to divert traffic to foreign lines and to follow as far as possible a policy of Rail-Road Co-ordination.

The improvement and extension of postal services is also contemplated. The total cost for this is estimated at Rs. 7,44,595 recurring per annum and Rs. 3,82,000 non-recurring including the cost of buildings.

It is intended to develop yet another means of communication by encouraging the construction of irrigation canals in future

irrigation schemes. Broadcasting service will also extend to rural areas and to provide cheap receiving sets.

The expansion of other means of communication is also being considered and plans for a complete District Telephone system are on the anvil, while the question of introducing Wireless Telephony at a later stage has been in view.

Education.

A determined effort will be made to make elementary education free and compulsory, to expand facilities for education in rural areas and liquidate illiteracy. College education will be further strengthened and research laboratories set up.

Agriculture.

A comprehensive anti-erosion and dry-farming scheme has been formulated for the famine-stricken districts of the State to prevent wastage of rain water, check loss of soil fertility due to erosion and enable the cultivators to adopt cultural methods that will aid the conservation of moisture for the longest possible period.

The work will cover parts of Raichur, Gulbarga, Osmanabad, Bhir and Aurangabad, where owing to the scarcity of rainfall and the prevailing soil and topographical conditions the measures under contemplation are likely to yield the best results. The scheme will be implemented in three instalments of 5 years each. It will cost Rs. 16 crores.

Man Power.

The question of rehabilitation of ex-soldiers both on land and in industry, is one of the major problems of the post-war era. The training, discipline and *esprit de corps* which they have acquired during the long years in which they passed through war certainly enables them to play a worthy part in shaping the future of the country. A rough "Gallop Poll" has revealed that about a third of the number now on active service at various fronts would like to take up agricultural occupations when peace dawns. A scheme has been formulated to settle some of these soldiers in a self-contained colony, at Royanpalli in Medak District which will be run on co-operative lines.

**Public Health
and Medical
Relief.**

It is intended to carry public health activities to every village of the Dominions through the establishment of 16,000 primary units. 1,600 peripheral units, 400 thana health centres, 16 district organisations, 4 regional centres and the top organisation at the Director's Office. This is expected to be complete in 15 years in three stages of five years each, at a total cost of Rs. 1337.68 lakhs. The scheme for the expansion of medical relief which costs Rs. 2818.85 lakhs aims at providing facilities in every village by establishing 1,600 branch units and 16,120 beds or one bed per thousand of population of which 80 per cent. are for the benefit of rural areas. 2,459 outpatient institutions are to be provided, each covering an area of 34 square miles. In addition, there is a scheme of district water supply and drainage for 30 big festival centres,

70 minor Khalsa towns where such facilities do not already exist. Provision has also been made to construct wells in 9445 villages.

A special feature of the scheme of Medical Relief is the attempt made to obtain as large a measure of collaboration as was possible between the three existing systems of medicine, namely, Allopathic, Unani and Ayurvedic.

The Committee appointed to consider post-war financial requirements has estimated that as the plans stand at present, roughly Rs. 230 crores will be required to implement them during the first ten years. It was inclined to think that this might even go up to Rs. 250 or 260 crores with revisions, alterations and additions to the present plans, and has, therefore, suggested that advantage should be taken of the favourable market conditions to float a Development loan, the proceeds of which would be entirely earmarked for post-war development plans and other remunerative schemes. Out of the sum of Rs. 230 crores, Government expenditure has been estimated at about Rs. 130 crores and the private expenditure will be Rs. 100 crores.

Financial
Require-
ments.